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Burrell's

BETTER SEEDS

D. V. BURRELL SEED GROWERS CO.

1938

ROCKY FORD, COLORADO

1938





Pepper, Rocky Ford, Special Mention "All America" Selection 1938

OUR WINNERS IN THE "ALL AMERICA" SELECTIONS

THE Onion and Pepper featured here are of our own development and introduction. Both are of such merit that they have been recognized in the "All America" Selections. They are only two of the many outstanding varieties you will find listed in this catalog. We believe that the unusually complete information in the following pages will be of enough interest that you will wish to preserve this catalog after having ordered your garden seed requirements.

Onion, Yellow Valencia, Award of Merit "All America" Selections 1937





Fortunate indeed is the man whose business life can provide also his greatest pleasure and hobby. The above is from a photograph taken of D. V. in a field of carrot on one of his Cortez, Colorado seed farms. Mesa Verde lies beyond the fertile Montezuma Valley. Only one-half hour's drive to good trout fishing, and cedar and pinon trees on the other side of the fence often harbor deer.

What Does the Future Hold for the Vegetable Grower?

FEW people realize that vegetables represent practically one dollar in every four received for all of our nation's crops. America's gardens produce more wealth than all her mines. Since 1929 the value of vegetables produced annually has exceeded all grains.

In spite of doubled demand and production during the past ten years, the amount now grown would only be equivalent to furnishing annually, each person in this country six heads of lettuce, two pounds of fresh peas in the pod, five stalks of celery and less than four muskmelons, including cantaloupes and honey dews, with other vegetables more or less in the same proportion. All of us must admit that there is room for considerable expansion in the vegetable industry.

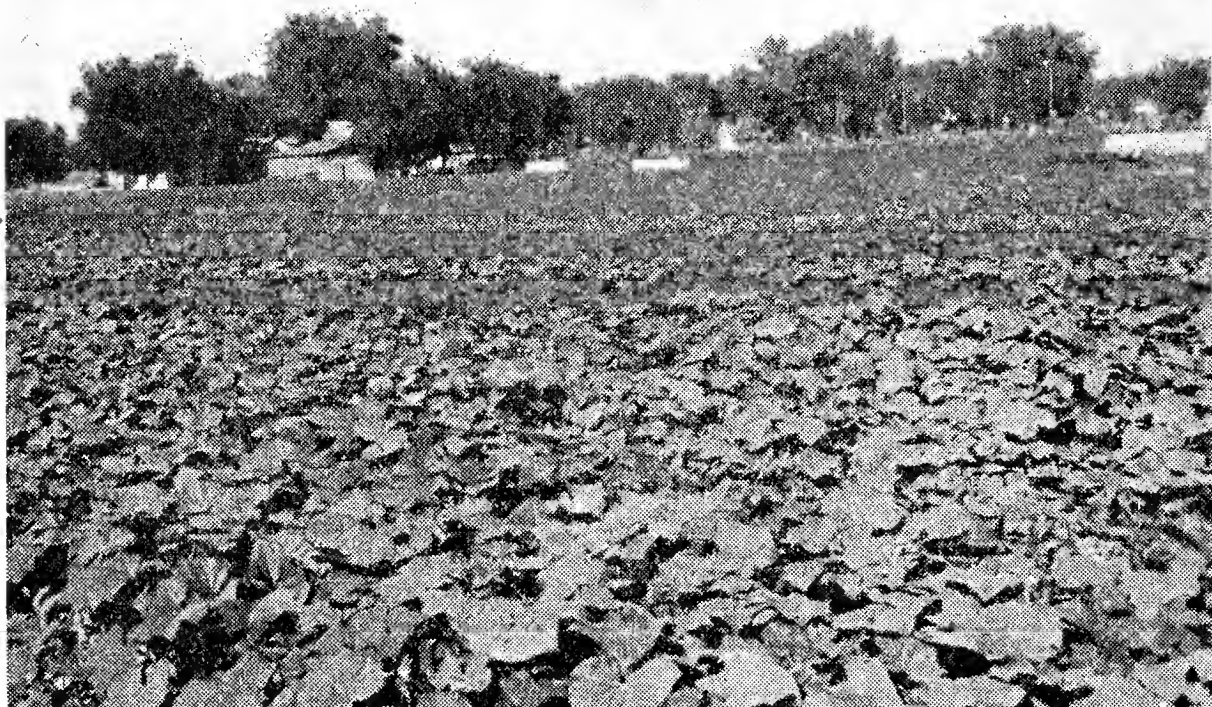
Consumption is controlled by the individual's purchasing power and desires. Buying power of the average person is on the increase, but it is up to the vegetable grower to whet the consumer's appetite by more attractive merchandising and higher quality produce if a greater measure of prosperity is to be expected by the grower. The fact remains that it is the first class uniform produce that brings top market prices and is more easily sold. Yet many seem to overlook the importance of better cultural methods and better seed. Seed is important because it determines to a large extent both the quality and yield, and no amount of effort on the part of the grower will overcome the handicap of poor seed. Many are not discriminating enough; not demanding enough when it comes to quality of the seed sown and inclined to give low prices too much consideration. Better seed really does not cost more; it pays more.

Our policy has always been to grow the finest seeds we know how, and secure from growers who specialize in their line, items which we do not produce ourselves. Our prices are as low as is consistent for this class of seed.

We will be glad to receive your orders and will do our best to please you.

D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co.

D. V. Burrell



View of our Trial Ground in which hundreds of plantings are made to determine the value of new varieties as well as of the various lots of seed we have in stock.

DAYS TO MATURITY

The number of days required by any particular variety to produce garden stuff ready for table use varies from year to year and depends upon growing and seasonal conditions. In our description of most varieties we are giving the average number of days from seed to edible stage. Time given for broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, pepper and tomato is days from setting plants to marketing fruits. Figures are based on growing conditions here and are meant only for convenience in comparing earliness of varieties. Less time to maturity may be required in the South and for late planted crops.

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

Hints that may interest both commercial and home gardeners

SOIL The growing of high quality, tender and succulent vegetables requires quick and continuous growth. Good market gardening land is "quick"; that is, it warms up early in the spring, comes speedily into workable condition after rain, is easy to keep in good tilth and responds quickly to fertilizing materials. A rich, sandy loam is best. Stiff clays are the least desirable. Heavy soils require deep ploughing and frequent rotation with leguminous crops and the addition of plenty of fibrous material. Sandy soils are, as a rule, ploughed rather shallow to compact the under soil and prevent leaching. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on proper tillage and rotation. Gardeners will find, when soil becomes unproductive for some particular crop that changing to another crop or seeding down to clover or alfalfa for a year or two will result in profit. Rotation tends to even up the demands on the soil, no one element of plant food being exhausted; leaves the land in good physical condition for the following crop and incorporates humus. Other advantages are distribution of labor, better use of irrigation water, less disease risk, encourages the keeping of livestock, controls weeds and helps to minimize risk of hail, insects and low markets. Where available, a liberal coating of manure should be given the ground. This should be of the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer. It thereby becomes thoroughly decomposed and is quickly incorporated with the soil. Its plant food soon becomes available and, in addition, weed seeds are killed. The use of fresh, rank manure is especially undesirable when growing such crops as onion and parsnip, as this is liable to result in soft bulbs, scallions and branched or misshapen roots.

TILLAGE Remove all refuse of previous crops as early as possible in the fall. Spread the composted manure evenly. First disc in and then plough, taking a narrow furrow in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Fall ploughing enables the gardener to be forehanded with his work, renders the land earlier in the spring and improves the physical character of the soil. Freezing during the winter slacks the lumps, making it easy to have a finely pulverized, mellow, deep seed bed. In irrigated countries, fall and winter irrigation is desirable.

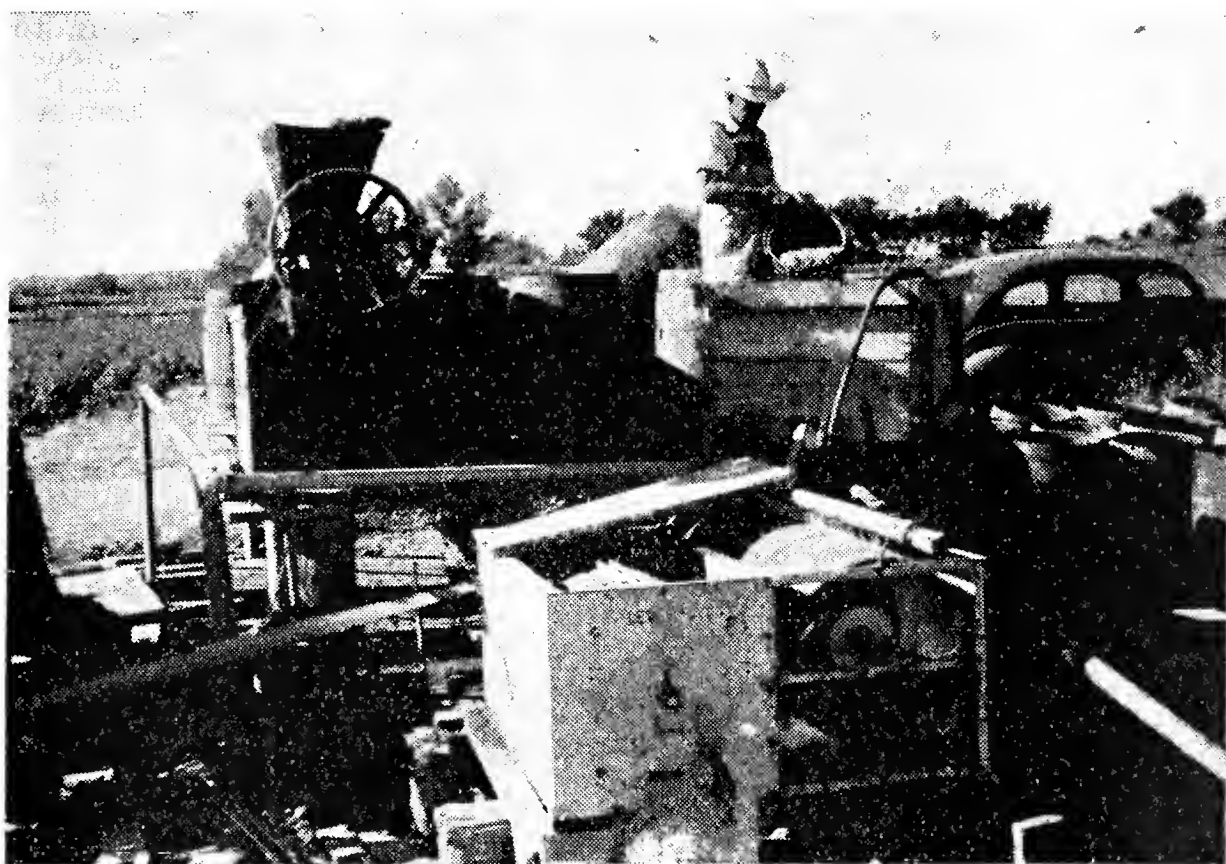
(Continued on page 3)

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

(Continued from page 2)

PREPARATION Many growers seem to think that good gardening consists in killing weeds and bugs, but the best gardening is in not having them. The good gardener tills better and manages his land in such a manner as to prevent, rather than eradicate weeds. Disc the land thoroughly as early in the spring as it can be worked after which the entire surface should be made fine and level with a smoothing harrow. In the Rocky Ford district, the land is leveled by means of a long narrow float. These are constructed from planks. The two side members are long, usually 12 to 18 feet, turned on edge much like sled runners. Three cross members are attached even with the bottom of the runners and are placed at a slight angle except the center one which is vertical. These floats thoroughly pulverize the small clods in addition to picking up the soil on the high places and depositing on the low places. The oftener the ground is worked over before sowing or planting the cleaner and better it will be.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER There is no infallible rule for determining what fertilizer to apply. The grower must study his conditions and judge for himself. A little experimenting will help or advice may be given by the State College of Agriculture or local farm bureau agent. Usually a fertilizer containing 4% nitrate, 12% phosphate and 6% potash is satisfactory. Apply this at the rate of about 4 pounds to the square rod. When fertilizers are relied upon, some form of humus should be supplied. This can be done by turning under green crops or applying rotted leaves, peat moss, manure, etc.



VINE SEED WASHER

This type of Washer is used to separate the seed from the pulp after threshing. Will wash several thousand pounds a day of cantaloupe, cucumber, or other vine seed. Seed is then ready to be spread on the drying trays as shown on page 5.

PLANTING Planting time is where the gardener arrives at the cross roads and considerable judgment must be exercised in selecting the seed to be planted and the methods of planting. The soil should always be moist, not too wet and not too dry. Use a good drill seeing that the amount of seed dropped and depth of planting is correctly gaged, also that the presser wheel properly firms the soil over the seed row. Always plant in good straight rows. Appearance is not only better but cultivating is easier. If hand planted, make certain that the soil is firm around the seed row by tamping down slightly with a garden rake, hoe or with the flat side of a board. Use as long rows as possible and space wide enough apart to admit the free use of a wheel hoe or cultivator. Pay particular attention to depth of planting. Seeds often fail to come up from being covered too shallow or too deep. Early in the spring when the soil is moist, seeds should not be covered as deep as later in the season when the ground becomes dry. As a rule, the smaller the seed, the shallower the depth of planting and this applies to small flower seeds as well as vegetables. If not familiar with the soil temperature required for germination of each kind of seed, study our cultural directions or ask some experienced gardener

(Continued on page 4)

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

(Continued from page 3)

in your neighborhood. Some seeds like parsnip cannot be made to grow well after the ground becomes too warm. On the other hand, watermelon seed if planted in cold wet ground will rot. If rains occur after the seeds are sown and a crust forms, this should be carefully broken, otherwise the tender plants will not be able to get through to the surface. Some seeds are slow to germinate and these should be sown thickly in order that the plantlets may break the crust on the soil. It is a good plan to sow a few quick germinating seeds such as radish, cabbage or turnip with slow germinating celery, parsnip, carrot and the like. This will mark the row for early cultivation and help break the soil crust.

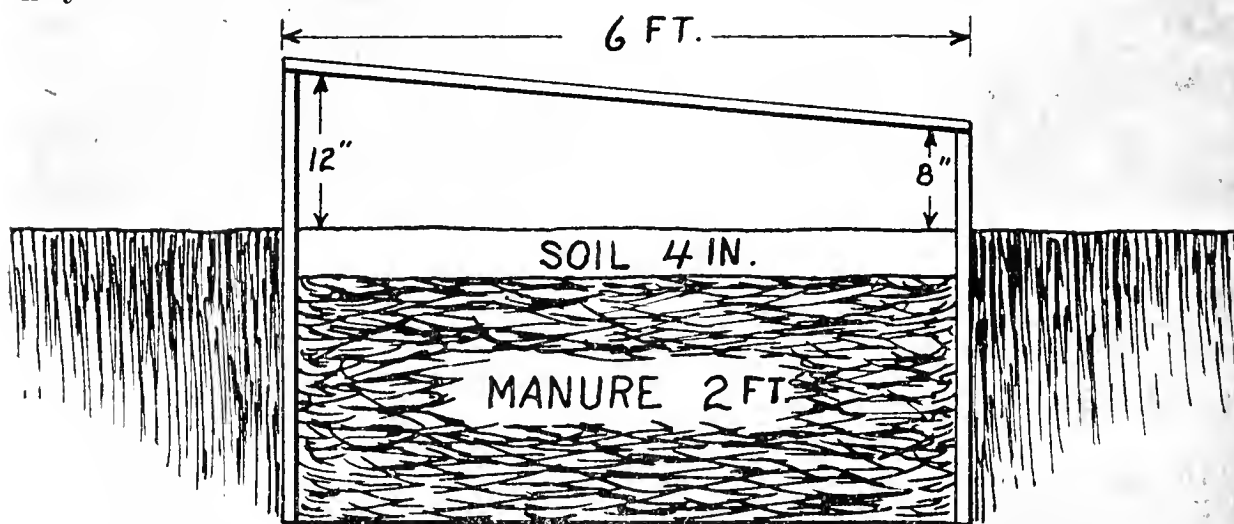
CULTIVATION As soon as plants in the row can be seen, begin cultivating very shallow and close as possible without damaging the plants. Away from the plants, deeper cultivation should be practiced, gradually lessening this as the plants grow to avoid root injury. Cultivate and hoe often enough so that you are cultivating the soil instead of ploughing out weeds. If under irrigation, water often enough to keep the soil in good moist condition; do not oversoak. Cultivate at least once between each irrigation until the crop is laid by.

HOTBEDS Some provision for starting certain plants earlier than in the open air is desirable. A hotbed will fill this need and pay for itself many times over. First class hardy plants can easily be grown and the surplus may be sold to your neighbors.

Construction is not expensive or difficult. It is well to plan unit sizes which are generally six feet wide and three feet long since regular hotbed sash comes in three by six feet size. If sash is not available locally, write and we will tell you where this can be purchased. The frame can be built for one or more sash as needed. Use good lumber, making the north side 12 inches high and sloping to 8 inches high on the south. One by four, or two by four pieces should be fitted flatwise across the inside of the frame flush at the top to form a joint between the sash and properly support them, or better still use grooved slides for this purpose.

The pit should be dug about two feet deep, six feet wide and as long as needed for the size bed desired. In districts where rainfall is light, boarding up the sides of the pit is unnecessary. The pit should always be in a well drained location.

The best heating material that is available is fresh horse manure containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. What is wanted in the hotbed is a steady but moderate lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart and if dry, watered and allowed to begin heating the second time. The object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation. As soon as this is accomplished it is fit for use. When filling the pit, carefully spread each forkful of manure, treading it down so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture. Good garden soil should be filled in, as shown in the accompanying illustration, to a depth of 4 to 6 inches. Soon fermentation will start and an excessive heat will prevail for about a week. If seeds are planted at once this high temperature may be disastrous.



The essentials for success are a steady uniform degree of heat and moisture. In colder climates it is well to bank up with soil around the outside of the frame to make it air tight.

On page 78 under "How to Grow Tomatoes" you will find suggestions regarding the watering and ventilation of the bed, also hardening off of the plants.

COLD FRAMES Same directions as for the hotbed except that no pit is dug or heating material is used. In colder climates, plants cannot be started so early; wait until the sun gives more warmth. During extremely cold weather it is a good plan to scatter straw over the sash to a depth of about one foot. This should be done each night or during cloudy weather, removing the straw during the sunlit hours.

(Continued on page 5)



Onion, Burrell's Yellow Valencia (listed on page 58).

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

(Continued from page 4)

STARTING PLANTS INDOORS AND IN FLATS

If you will turn to page 96 you will find under the article "Growing Flowers from Seed" some information about starting plants in flats.

COMBATING INSECTS AND WORMS

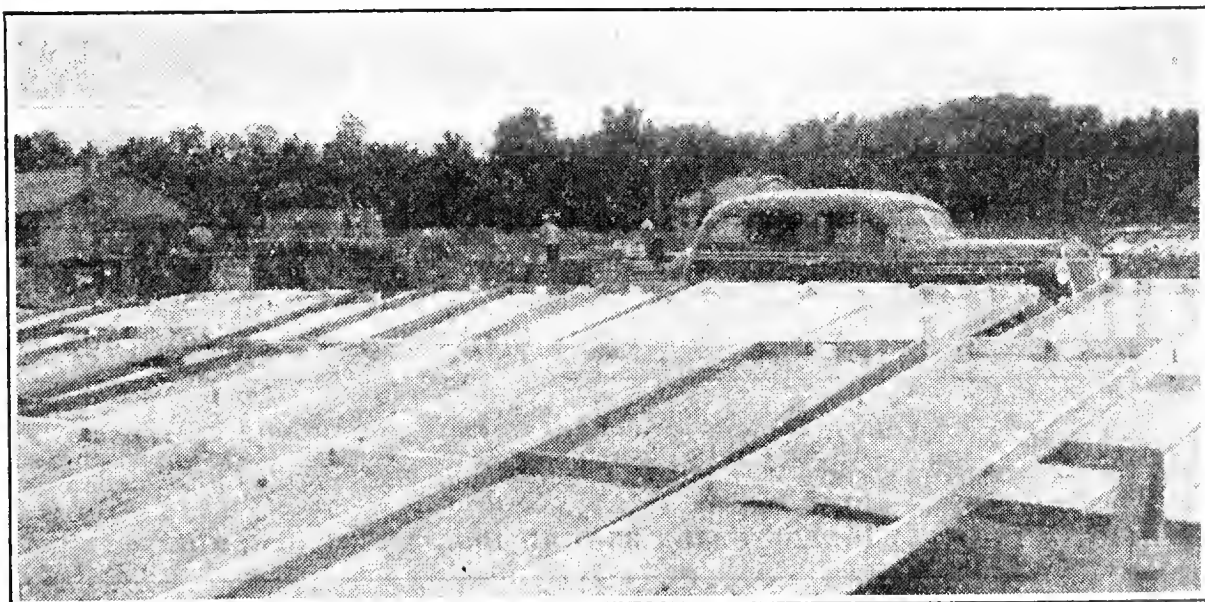
Each year after harvest, clean up all refuse left by the crop. Burn all weeds and rubbish, if any, in the fence rows and corners. Fall plough as this will help destroy eggs

or insects harbored in the soil. These are preventive measures. When insects appear, start controlling at once. On our own crops, we use dust insecticides. We list Aphicide and dusters on pages 89 and 90. You will find instructions as to dusting on page 88.

WINTER STORAGE OF ROOT VEGETABLES

Root crops such as beet, carrot, parsnip, potatoes, rutabaga, salsify and turnip may be stored for winter use in either a root cellar, dark basement or in outdoor pits. In any

case, the storage should be well drained and ventilated. Tops should always be removed. When storing in root cellar put in alternate layers of roots and sand; this will prevent shriveling. Storing in pits may be accomplished by making a shallow excavation 3 or 4 feet wide and 6 inches deep. Put a good layer of straw in this trench and over the sides. Pile the vegetables in a conical pile, the length depending upon the amount to be stored. Next cover the vegetables with one or two feet of straw and as the weather gets colder cover with sufficient soil to prevent freezing. Some ventilation is necessary and can be secured by leaving a slight space at the top with the straw exposed, or by inserting a drain tile or wooden ventilator. Ventilator should be provided with a cap to keep out the rain and with a screen to exclude rodents.



Showing trays used for drying seed. Platforms on which the seed barrels are unloaded and washbox shown in background.

Asparagus

A Delicious Dish for Spring Appetites.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Mary Washington

The best of several rust resistant strains originated by the Bureau of Plant Industry. The shoots are larger and grow more rapidly than others. Stalks are very thick and grow unusually tall without branching. Color, an attractive deep green with purple tips.

Even the largest shoots are firm, tender and richly flavored.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 85c) (5 lbs., \$3.70) prepaid.

GROW PLENTY OF BEANS

Beans like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil if not planted too early in the spring. Planting should be delayed until all danger of frost is over. Dwarfs are earliest and most hardy as a general rule. In garden culture, beans are usually planted about 2 inches deep, in rows 18 inches apart, and 3 inches apart in the row; in field culture, in drills 2 to 3 feet apart so as to cultivate with horse one way. Until blossoming season, frequent but shallow cultivation should be given. Deep cultivation after the plants show bloom is very apt to ruin the crop. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill, and sixty pounds is sufficient for an acre.

Running beans, especially the Limas, are more tender than the Dwarfs; therefore, planting must be delayed still later, or until liability to rot in consequence of cold, damp weather has passed. Plant five or six beans in each hill, about 2 inches deep, hills 3 feet apart each way. Two pounds of seed will be sufficient for 100 hills of Limas, or 30 to 50 pounds of Limas per acre when drilled.

To afford a regular succession of crops throughout the season, plant every two weeks after the first planting until midsummer.

See Page 2 for Preparation of the Soil.

See Page 89 for control of Mexican Bean Beetle and Bean Aphis.



Harvesting Bountiful Beans for Seed. We offer excellent, rogued, hand-picked stocks.

Beans

GREEN-POD BUSH
Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Bountiful

48 days. A most important variety commercially, especially in the south for fall planting. Table quality excellent; pods six inches long, slender, slightly curved, flat, light green and stringless.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.30) prepaid.

FROM SHERIDAN, WYO. The planting instructions in your seed catalog are a valuable asset to any gardener.

Beans

GREEN-POD BUSH
Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

longer. Fine for the home garden, a good shipper. The pods are fleshy, being fully rounded before the beans begin to attain any size, and remain crisp and tender longer than many other sorts. They continue to bear a long time when kept picked.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 30c) (5 lbs., \$1.20) prepaid.



New Stringless Green Pod

of fine quality and delicate flavor; retains color and texture in shipping long distance.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.50) prepaid.

Stringless Refugee

inches in length.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 15c) (lb., 25c) (5 lbs., \$1.00) prepaid.

Tendergreen

53 days. Practically the same as New Stringless Green Pod.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.40) prepaid.

New Stringless Green

Pod

53 days. Highly desirable for truckers and canners.

Similar to Full Measure, but hardier and a more dependable cropper. Plant medium large, erect, somewhat thick stemmed, heavily productive. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, nearly straight, dark green, round, meaty, succulent; absolutely stringless, totally without fiber and we know of no sort having better quality.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.40) prepaid.

Giant Stringless

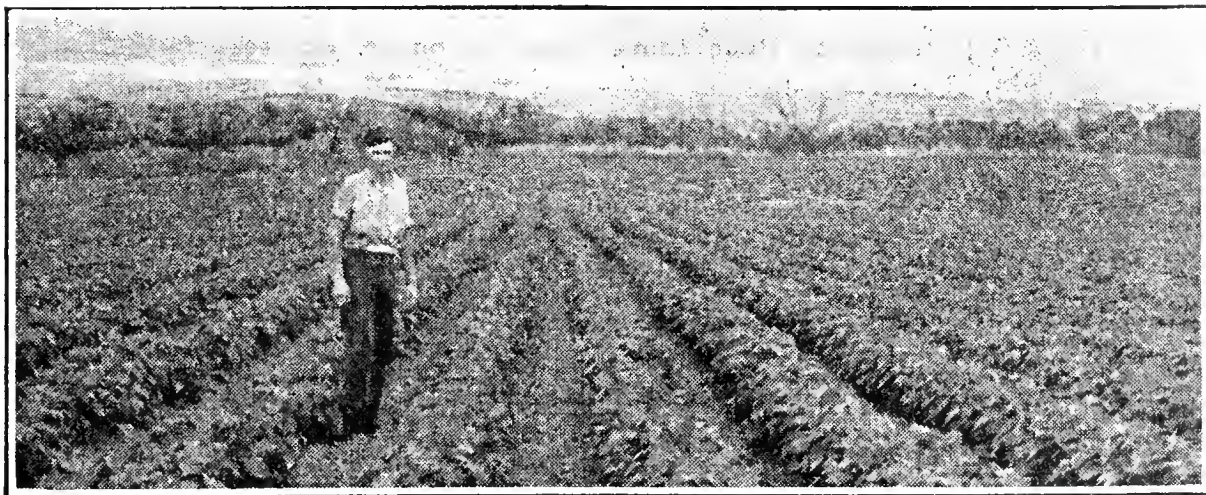
53 days. This is a very productive sort. The vigorous plants grow large and spreading. Pods are large, nearly round and of light green color. Excellent for both home and market gardens.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 30c) (5 lbs., \$1.10) prepaid.

New Stringless Valentine

49 days. Well adapted for market garden use and for early shipping. Plant large, erect, prolific, very attractive. Oval pods 6½ to 7 inches long, nearly straight, dark green, strictly stringless and

retains color and texture in shipping long distance.



Delavan Burreil in a Fine Field of Pencil Pod Black Wax Beans. To Illustrate Richness of Soil and Favorable Growing Conditions, These Beans Were Planted in 40 Inch Rows and Later Touched Across the Row.

Looking Across the Beautiful Montezuma Valley Towards the La Plata Mountains.

Beans

WAX-POD BUSH

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Pencil Pod Black Wax

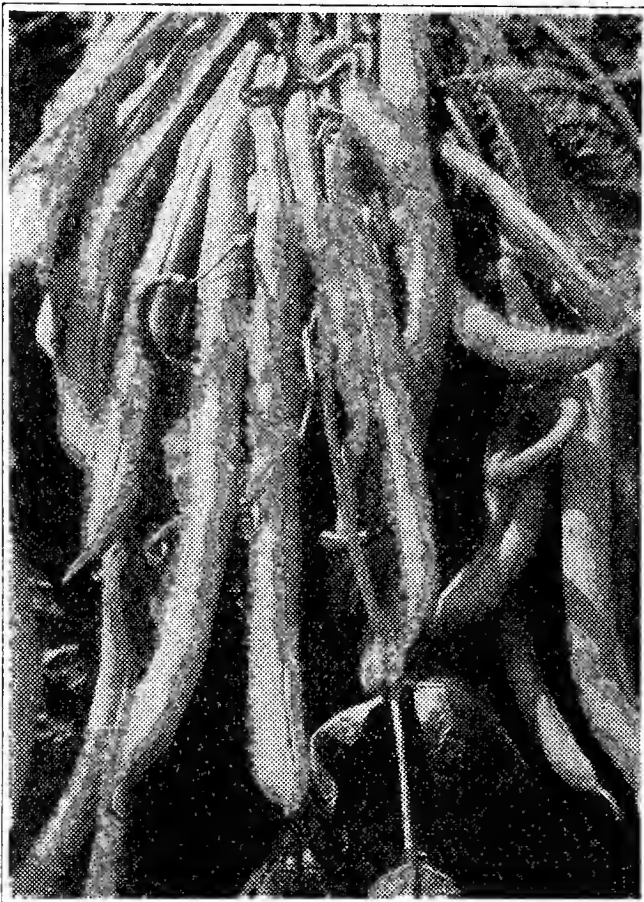
52 days. A medium early, very hardy sort. The round stringless pods are long and of excellent quality. The vigorous plants are less liable to rust or blight than most other wax podded sorts.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c)
(lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.30) prepaid.

Round Pod Kidney Wax

52 days. Also known as Brittle Wax. Valuable for the home garden as well as canning. Plant erect, medium large, prolific. Pods handsome, waxy light yellow; 5½ to 6 inches long, round, fleshy, brittle, stringless and without fiber.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c)
(lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.50) prepaid.



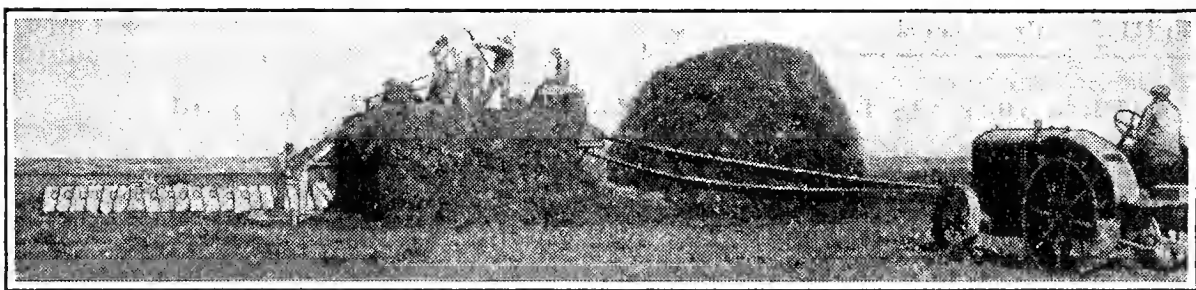
Pencil Pod Black Wax

Beans

LIMA

Henderson Bush Lima 65 days. This is the baby Lima so extensively used as the dry bean and for canning. Plant medium in size and heavily productive. Pods small and usually contain 4 to 5 seeds. As a green shell bean you will like its splendid quality. Dry beans, white.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 30c) (5 lbs., \$1.10) prepaid.



Threshing Henderson Bush Lima Beans on one of our seed farms.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima

75 days. Slightly earlier than Burpee's Bush Lima with darker green and longer pods. Plant large, erect, vigorous, very productive; pods contain four to five large, plump, flat, somewhat wrinkled seeds when dried. Color white with greenish tinge.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.50) prepaid.

Fordhook Bush Lima

75 days. The large seeded dwarf Lima, most used by market gardeners. Potato lima type. Plants large, upright, vigorous, highly productive; pods contain three or four large green, thick, oval seeds of excellent quality. Dry beans white with greenish tinge.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.60) prepaid.

McCrea Bush Lima

72 days. A recent introduction that shows promise for canning and market shipment, also merits a place in the home garden. Between Fordhook and Henderson in type. Plant erect, "potato" leaved, dark green stocky, unusually hardy. The 3 inch pods contain 3 to 5 seeds. Green shell beans thick potato type, good quality. Dry beans creamy white.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$1.80) prepaid.

Beans

LIMA, POLE AND SHELL

Try the Hopi Lima; easily grown; withstands drouth and a tremendous yielder.

Hopi Lima

75 days. Grown by the Hopi Indians in northern Arizona from prehistoric times and has just recently been released into general commercial use. It has been grown in a dry country for so many generations that it is outstanding in drouth resistance. Seeds are slightly larger than Henderson's Bush Lima and thicker. Flavor is true Lima. Vining sort, bears heavily up until frost.

Vines short and do not require staking.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 30c) (5 lbs., \$1.10) prepaid.

King of the Garden Lima

88 days. A splendid climber, well liked by those having a limited garden space as a few hills will supply a good sized family. Pods 6 inches long, straight with 4 to 5 large thick, flat, white beans.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.60) prepaid.

Kentucky Wonder

65 days. The best known and most popular pole bean, good for home, market gardening and canning. Strong climber, hardy, very prolific over a long season. Pods practically round, curved with wrinkled surface, good quality; slightly stringy, fibrous, very brittle.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 30c) (5 lbs., \$1.20) prepaid.

Great Northern

A very early dry bean. Sometimes called White Wonder. Larger than the navy beans, very prolific and the flavor exceptionally good. Grow a nice lot of this variety for your own use and you will always want to grow them.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 15c) (lb., 25c) (5 lbs., \$1.00) prepaid.

Pinto

The Colorado Pinto Bean has taken a prominent place in the shell bean market, and the sales now amount to several million dollars a year. The stock we offer is hand picked quality and much better for seed than the ordinary stock on the market.

Vines short and do not require staking.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 15c) (lb., 25c) (5 lbs., \$1.00) prepaid.

BEETS ARE EASILY GROWN

One of the profitable crops for the market grower. If desirable to be very early they may be grown in the hotbed and transplanted. Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit. Beets will stand light frosts, but care must be taken, as a heavy frost would destroy them. The rows should be 16 to 20 inches apart and the seed planted from 1 to 1½ inches deep. Thin to 2 to 3 inches apart. Plant some thickly for greens.

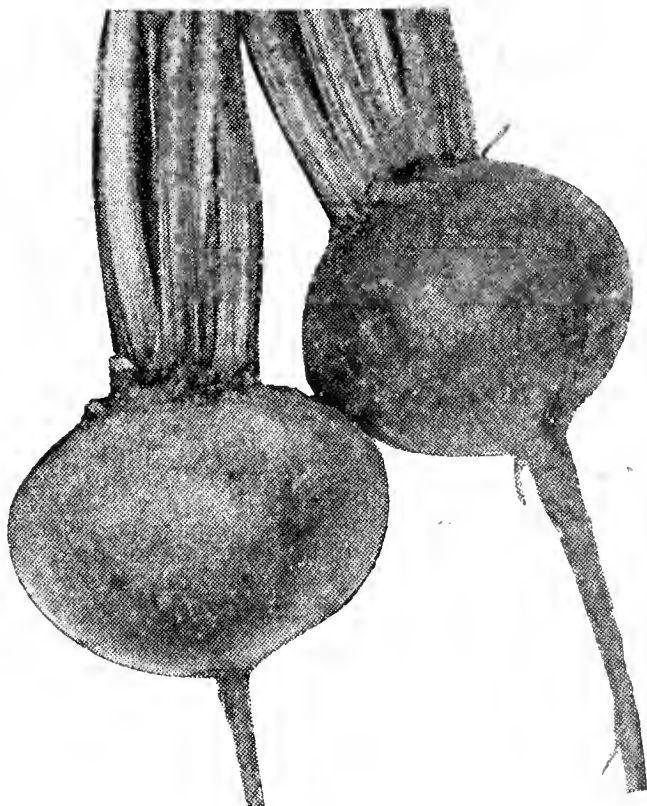
There are no better greens than small, tender beets (tops and all). Table beets may be sown at intervals of four weeks until the latter part of June to have tender, even-sized beets throughout the season from late summer until winter, the later planting being for siloing to use or sell during the winter.

For Hints on Preparing the Soil for Planting, see Page 2.

Plant 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill. Ten pounds will sow an acre in rows 18 inches apart.

See Page 89 for control of web worm.

See Page 5 for information regarding winter storage of beets.



Crosby's Egyptian

Beets

TABLE VARIETIES
Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Crosby's Egyptian

55 days. A splendid home and market garden sort. Tops medium in size, roots flat—globe shaped with small tap root; very dark purplish red. Flesh is deep purplish-red zoned with a lighter shade; crisp and tender.

(Oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Early Wonder or Boston Crosby

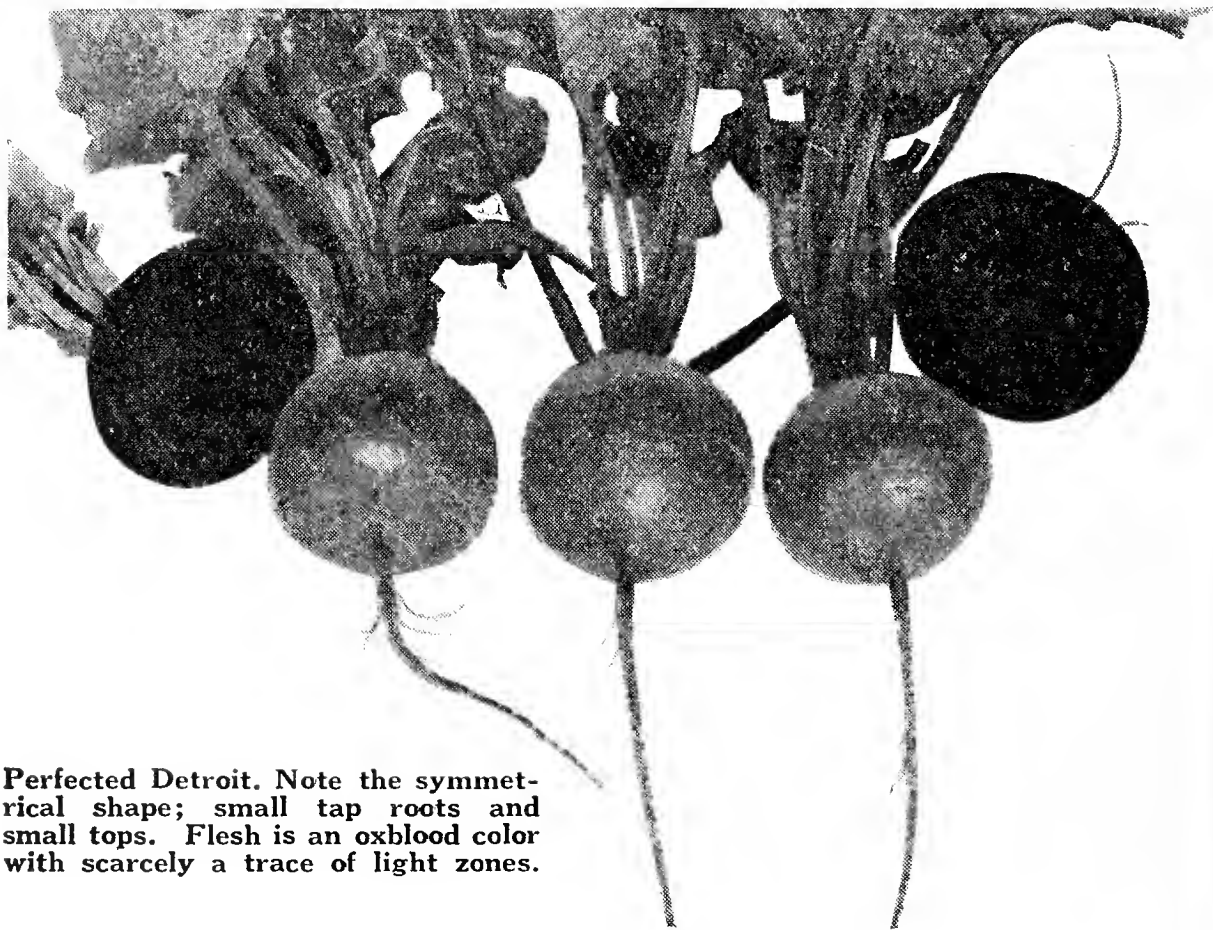
53 days. Valuable to truckers and shippers as a first early variety; much used for fall planting. Tops medium small, erect, roots semi-globular, blood red, with small tap roots. The flesh is a beautiful red, slightly zoned with a lighter shade; tender and of good quality.

(Oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 85c) (5 lbs., \$3.70) prepaid.

Perfected Detroit

55 days. A refined, very uniform Detroit Dark Red; so good that it won an award of merit as being one of the "All America" introductions. Recommended as best strain of Detroit for truckers and produce shippers.

(Oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.



Perfected Detroit. Note the symmetrical shape; small tap roots and small tops. Flesh is an oxblood color with scarcely a trace of light zones.

Detroit Dark Red

58 days. An outstanding variety for canning. Our stock is very uniform as to size of tops, also shape and size of roots. Tops small, slender, erect; roots globe shape, symmetrical with small collar and small tap roots; interior very uniform in color with zones barely discernible, flesh seemingly being a solid ball of blood red meat; remains tender and of highest quality until full grown.

(Oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Ohio Canner

66 days. Developed at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Well adapted for market garden and canner use. Tops medium erect. Roots flattened globe in shape, smooth, oxblood red; flesh dark red with indistinct slightly lighter zones. Is of superior color and quality.

(Oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 85c) (5 lbs., \$3.70) prepaid.

FROM TENEHA, TEXAS. I have been growing peppers for 12 years, and this year I used your Low Bush California Wonder. Can say it is the best that I have ever got from any seedsman. Best that I ever tried.

FROM VERADALE, WASH. I have been a customer of yours for the past ten or twelve years, and know that you handle the best quality seed.

Swiss Chard

Replaces Spinach During Hot Weather. Excellent Green Feed for Chickens. Same Culture as Beet.

One ounce of seed per 100 feet; four pounds per acre.

Special Large White Ribbed, Dark Green Leaves

This select strain has astonishingly wide stems which when creamed take the place of asparagus. Leaves smooth and dark green.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

Lucullus

Makes a strong growing plant with extra large leaves which are thick and heavily crumpled. Yields an enormous amount of greens and has thick white stalks.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

Stock Beet

OR MANGEL WURZEL

Days to Maturity, See Page 2.

See Page 91 for Quantity Prices.

GROWING AND HARVESTING STOCK BEET

Practically all of the High Milk Production Records in contests are made with Mangel Wurzel as part of the Ration, in some cases as

high as 100 lbs. daily being fed.

Splendid feed for cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, keeping stock and poultry in healthy condition throughout the winter months, when other green feeds are not readily available. Combined with grain it is worth almost as much, pound for pound, as grain as it aids digestion and assimilation. Do not feed whole to cattle. Roots should be shredded or sliced rather fine.

Plant early in the spring about 2 weeks before the last frost; 5 to 8 pounds of seed per acre in rows 24 inches apart. Rather flat-lying fairly heavy soil, that has been well fertilized and plowed as deeply as possible is best. Thin to 12 to 15 inches apart when the plants are 4 to 6 inches tall. Cultivate frequently and keep free of weeds. If you wish to begin feeding early in the fall pull 2 or 3 days supply at a time. Before freezing weather harvest the remainder of the crop and remove the tops but do not cut the top of the beets. Pile about a ton in a place and cover with 5 or 6 inches of earth, leaving a small place on top of the pile open except to cover with tops (this is for ventilation). Later when cold weather comes cover all over with more earth to prevent freezing, or store in a cellar.

Mangel Wurzel usually contain 5 to 7 per cent sugar and on good soil you should grow 25 to 50 tons per acre.

Danish Sludstrup

90 days. The favorite sort in northern European countries where

root crops are the important stock food. The only one of the heavy yielding sorts containing as high percentage of food value in proportion to the weight. Color of skin, deep yellow; flesh, white. Growth is two-thirds above ground, which makes harvesting easy. Smooth small tops, small tap roots.

(Oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.10) prepaid.

Giant Long Red

110 days. Largest and most productive mangel,

often reaches 24 to 30 inches in length and sometimes weighing 25 pounds or more. Roots are uniformly straight and well formed; the flesh white tinged with rose. Easily harvested as roots grow one-half out of the ground.

(Oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.10) prepaid.

Golden Tankard

90 days. Roots large; thick; oval, nearly cylindrical; light gray

above, a deep orange below ground; flesh yellow with white zones.

(Oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.10) prepaid.

Giant Half Sugar Rose Top

90 days. Higher in sugar content than other varieties we list. Roots long oval, tapered; grayish white with white colored shoulder; flesh white.

(Oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.10) prepaid.



Danish Sludstrup

Broccoli

A Palatable Addition to the List of Vegetables. If You Like Cauliflower, Try Broccoli. See page 91 for Quantity Price.

Green Sprouting

An entirely different and distinct vegetable, long a favorite in Europe. The plants branch freely and each branch terminates in a head or bud cluster. Can be cooked for about twenty minutes and served in the same way as asparagus or cauliflower. Culture much the same as cauliflower, although more easily and successfully grown in the northern states.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) (¼ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.

CABBAGE CULTURE

1 oz. of Seed to 3,000 Plants. ¼ lb. per acre.

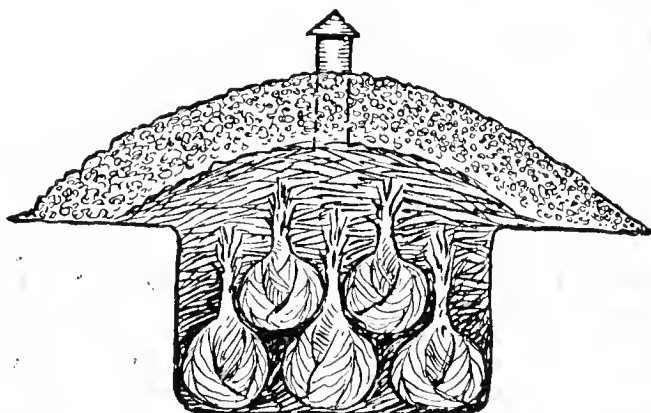
Cabbage may be grown in all parts of the United States and special directions regarding the time and methods of planting applicable to all localities can not be given. In general, north of the 40th parallel the early sorts should be sown very early in hot beds, hardening off gradually by exposing them to the night air and transplanting as early as hard freezing weather is over, setting 18 to 36 inches apart, according to the size and variety. South of the 40th parallel sow about the middle of September or later, according to the latitude, transplanting to cold frames if necessary to keep through the winter and setting in open ground as early as possible in the spring. It is important that the plants should not be shaded or crowded in the seed bed or they will run up weak and slender and will not stand transplanting well.

See page 4 under article "Successful Gardening" for information regarding the building and maintaining of hotbeds.

Cabbage should be hoed every week and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, throwing up a little earth to the plants until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening of the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of the full grown heads. To destroy root maggots, pour a small quantity of a solution made of one ounce of corrosive sublimate to 10 gallons of water at the base of the plant. Be very careful as this solution is deadly poison. For aphids and cabbage worms dust with Aphicide "Pyronic." See Page 89. Dusting should be thorough, early in the season and continued as necessary up to the time of cutting heads for use. Gather for winter storage before freezing



Charleston Wakefield



A Good Method of Storing Cabbage

weather sets in. Do not remove the leaves or soil. Stand the plants upright in a cool cellar with roots in the sand or store in pits or trenches, roots up. If pitted cover with a layer of straw; then with soil. Thickness of the cover will depend on weather conditions. The pits should be in well drained soil and some ventilation given through the soil covering to the straw by means of a pipe or tile.

Cabbage

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES
Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Number of days given is time from transplanting plants until ready for use. Plants are ready to set 4 to 5 weeks after planting seed.

The D. V. B. 62 days. Our trial ground shows this to be one of the most satisfactory and earliest varieties. Customers reported the finest extra early cabbage they ever saw. General description much the same as Golden Acre, but heads are a little deeper and slightly larger.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20) (lb., \$4.50) (5 lbs., \$19.80) prepaid.

Golden Acre 64 days. An extra early round variety producing tightly folded, well balanced heads of excellent quality; weight about three pounds, valuable for early market and shipping.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.

Golden Acre — Special Select — Introducers Stock

If you wish Danish grown seed of the Golden Acre Cabbage, we can supply it. This is produced by the originator and introducer of this variety.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10) (lb., \$3.75) (5 lbs., \$16.50) prepaid.

Resistant Detroit (Yellows Resistant Golden Acre)

68 days. A valuable new addition to the list of early, round headed varieties and earliest of the Yellows Resistant Cabbage.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00) (5 lbs., \$26.40) prepaid.



Buy your cabbage seed from Burrell. Illustration of the uniform type heads used in the production of seed.

Copenhagen, Louisiana (New)

64 days. Very similar to Golden Acre, fully as early and fairly uniform in type. Recommended only for planting in the southern states where it has the advantage over Golden Acre of being able to suffer checks from low temperatures without bolting.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.

Copenhagen Market 68 days. Plants compact with short stems and hard round heads, weighing three to four pounds; uniform in size and of good keeping quality, excellent for early market and early kraut.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.

Copenhagen, Improved 71 days. Presents the true type and characteristics of the old original stock which disappeared a number of years ago. The head is large and heavy for Copenhagen and averages about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each. A heavy yielding, full heading strain and we recommend it to commercial cabbage growers.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$2.75) (5 lbs., \$12.10) prepaid.

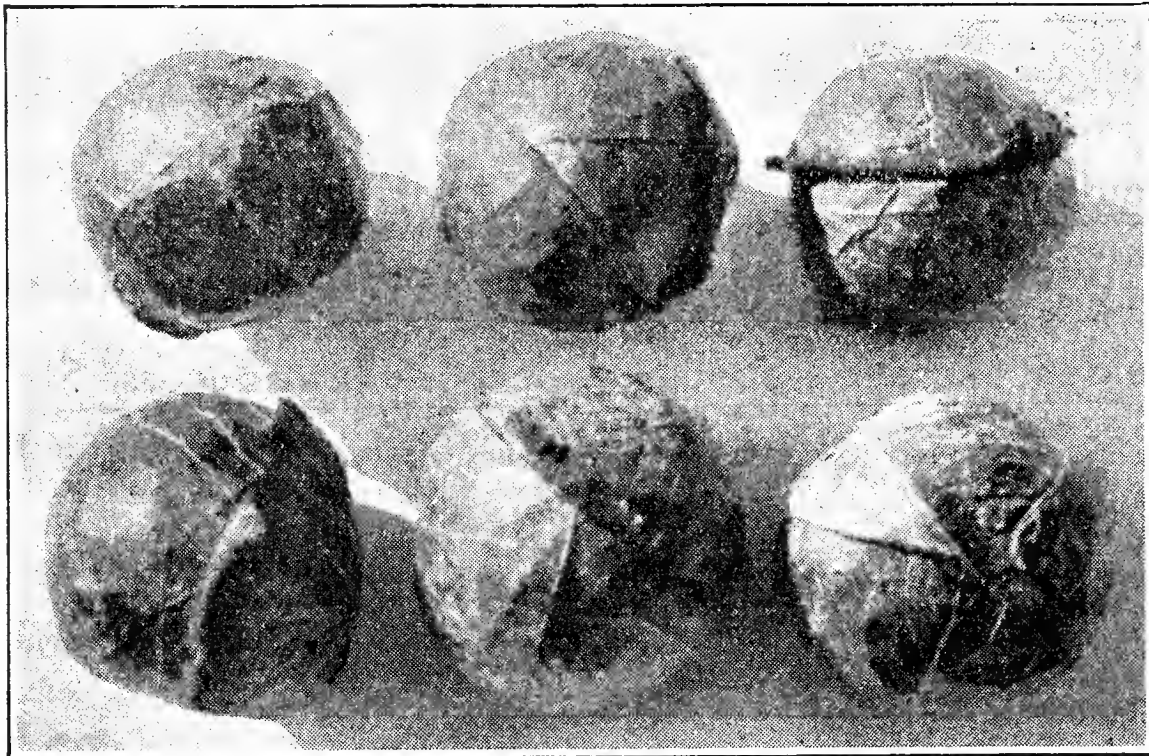
See Page 91 for Special Prices to Market Growers

Cabbage

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES
Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91

1 oz. of Seed to 3,000 Plants, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per Acre.

Number of days given is time from transplanting plants until ready for use. Plants are ready to set 4 to 5 weeks after planting seed.



Top row Golden Acre—Bottom row Improved Copenhagen.

Charleston Wakefield

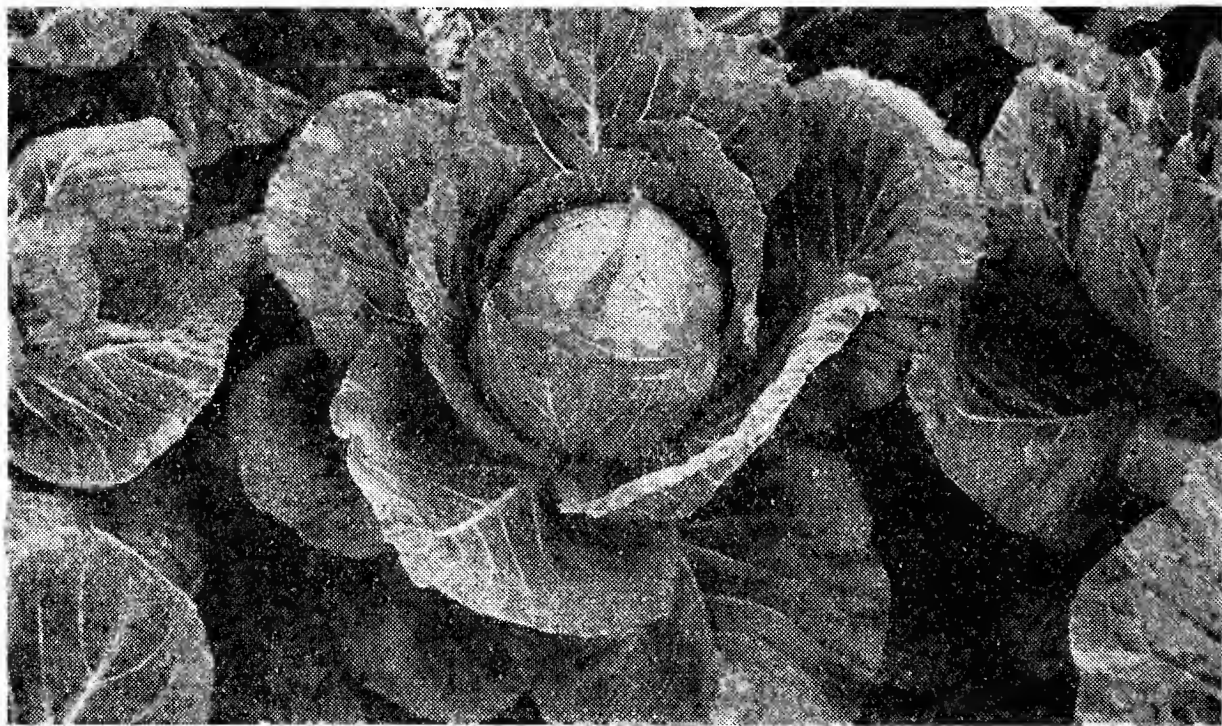
71 days. Used in the south for winter shipping to northern markets; excellent for home garden and trucking. Nearly a week later than Jersey Wakefield, but one-half larger heads; heart shaped, weight four to five pounds.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid.

Early Jersey Wakefield

62 days. The earliest and the surest heading of the pointed head types; weighs about 2 lbs., very solid, uniformly pointed, of excellent quality and borne on short stems. Plants are hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid.



Something new. Green Acre, a Cabbage that remains green at maturity.

Green Acre

71 days. Some city markets feature new crop green cabbage during the winter months, making the sale of stored cabbage more difficult. Green Acre retains its glossy, clear, dark green color in storage and can be sold in competition with new cabbage. Heads very solid and an excellent shipper. Weight about 5 lbs. Heads shaped about the same as D. V. B.; that is, slightly higher than the round Golden Acre. Stem very short. Outer leaves are incurved and rise about two inches above the top of the head.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00) (5 lbs., \$26.40) prepaid.

Cabbage

MID-SEASON
Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.

All-Head Early (Faultless)

77 days. Large, flat but deep, short stemmed, solid head variety. Few outside leaves, and plants may be set closer than other large varieties; good winter keeper, and valuable for kraut. Heads weigh six to seven pounds.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.

All Seasons

90 days. Splendid, general purpose cabbage; a good winter keeper, popular with makers of kraut, remains thrifty in hot dry weather. Heads solid, 7½ inches deep, of excellent quality, good cropper, weight 9-10 lbs.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch

80 days. A desirable sort for commercial purposes because of its ability to produce a crop under unfavorable conditions. Plants are short stemmed, compact, upright with few outer leaves; which permits close planting. The heads are large and flat, but deep, firm and keep well; average weight 6 to 8 pounds. Highly resistant to certain diseases. A favorite with southern growers for fall planting.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.

Enkhuizen Glory

75 days. Particularly valuable for kraut; globe shaped, sure heading, splendid keeping variety. Heads weigh six to eight pounds, medium short stem.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid.

Marion Market (Yellows Resistant Copenhagen)

78 days. Plants larger and coarser than Copenhagen Market, will produce a normal crop on Yellows infested soil where non-resistant strains fail. Heads round and with crisp tenderness of the parent cabbage.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid.

Wisconsin All Seasons (Yellows Resistant)

95 days. Developed at the University of Wisconsin. It is a heavy yielder on land infested with "yellows," and should be planted instead of the original variety where this disease exists. Weight nine to ten pounds.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid.

Cabbage

LATE OR WINTER VARIETIES
Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Danish Ballhead (Hollander)

105 days. One of the finest late cabbages; plants of medium size, short stem, large heads, flat globe shaped. Weight about nine pounds, very firm and solid, keeps perfectly in storage until late spring.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.

Danish Roundhead

100 days. Plants medium sized, short stems; heads flattened globe shaped. One of the best for winter storage; weight about seven pounds.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.

Wisconsin Hollander

115 days. Developed from the Hollander Cabbage. Heavy yielder on land infested so badly with Yellows disease that non-resistant strains fail completely. Plants large and hardy; heads globular to flattened globe, very firm, excellent quality, and keep well into the spring; weight seven to nine pounds.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid.

Red Rock

90 days. Our new stock of this is known in Europe as Kissendrup, the largest and outstanding red cabbage; round heads weighing 10 to 12 lbs. Intense dark red color; a sure header.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) (¼ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.



Wisconsin Hollander

Carrot

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

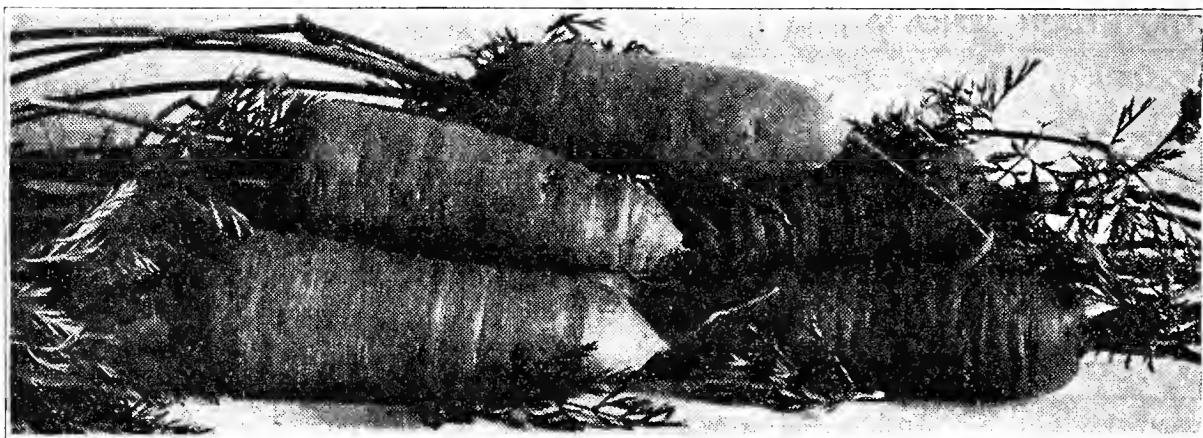
CARROT CULTURE

Any good soil is suitable. It is a good plan to plant a few radish seeds with the carrot, as carrot starts slowly and the radish marks the rows so they can be cultivated before the carrot comes up. Plant rows same distance apart as beets and thin to about 4 inches apart in the row, or, if from 2 to 4 inches apart, they need not be thinned. Cover about 1 inch deep. Cultivate often and thoroughly. Sowing may be made as early in the spring as the soil can be put in good condition, or up to June 15 to 20. Plant the best seed obtainable. That is the quality we offer you.

See Page 2 for Preparation of the Seed Bed.

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of row, 2 to 4 pounds of seed per acre. Rows 14 to 20 inches apart.

See Page 5 for information regarding the winter storage of carrot.

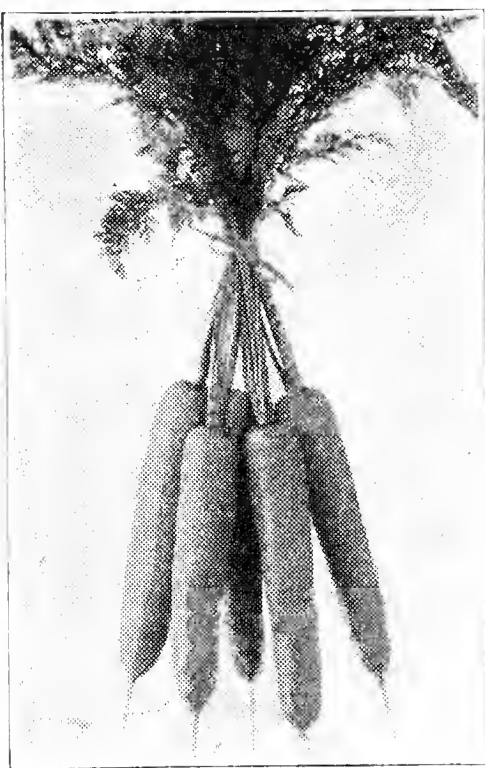


Chantenay Red Cored

Bagley Danvers

78 days. An excellent, heavily productive sort for market garden and shipping. Roots deep orange, tapered, stump-rooted. Flesh deep orange, tender and of good quality. Similar to Danvers Half Long, but having broader shoulder and longer root.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.



Morse's Bunching

Imperator

77 days. An outstanding type bred for market garden use, and for shipping. Tops medium, but strong enough for good bunching. Roots 7 to 8½ inches long, having sloping shoulders diameter of which is 1¾ to 2 inches, smooth, deep rich orange; uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh rich orange color, extending to center of root, with indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of fine quality.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Morse's Bunching

77 days. Tops short, foliage rather closely cut, stems medium size and strong. Roots at maturity are 1¾ to 1½ by 8 inches in size, almost cylindrical with rounded shoulders and are well stumped.

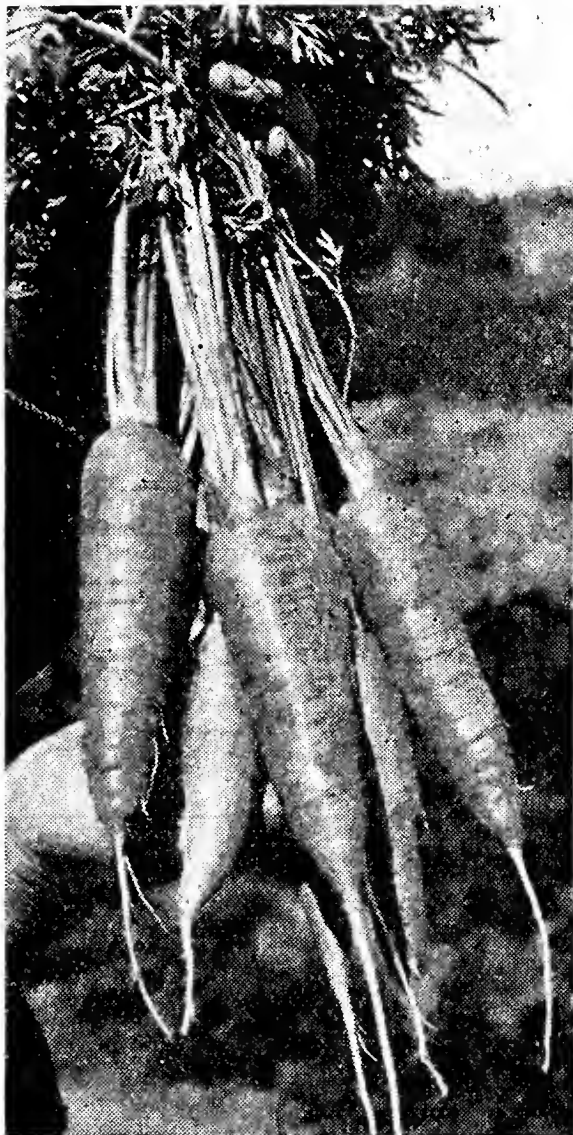
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Carrot

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Chantenay, Red Cored

70 days. A decided improvement over the well known Chantenay because of the better color, texture, and quality of flesh. An excellent all purpose medium early variety. Desirable for home, market garden and canner's use. Dependable heavy yielder. Roots deep reddish orange, 5½ to 6 inches long, 2½ inches thick at the shoulder, tapers, stump rooted; core reddish orange, almost the same color as the flesh; fine grained and tender; of sweet, delicate flavor.



(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c)
(lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Danvers, Red Cored

75 days. Used extensively for shipping. Well liked for home and market garden use. The roots bright deep orange, 6 to 7 inches long, 1¾ inches thick, uniformly tapered to the blunt end. Core inconspicuous because it is the same color as the crisp tender flesh.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c)
(lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Nantes Coreless

68 days. Our stock of this is more refined and of better quality than much that is offered as Nantes. An excellent sort for home garden or market, but too tender to be a good shipper; desirable for frame culture. Tops small, roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt-ended.

Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor, practically coreless.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



National Pickling—After Visiting Our Fields, One Pickle Packer Aptly Described this as a "Pickle Man's Dream." (Listed page 29.)

Cauliflower

Probably no other vegetable runs down so quickly from poor seed as Cauliflower.

HOW TO GROW CAULIFLOWER

1 OZ. OF SEED TO 3,000 PLANTS

Very few crops yield as good returns as Cauliflower when properly grown. The main requisites for success are more or less flat, very rich, medium to heavy soil; abundant moisture; cool weather during heading season; freedom from worms and other pests that eat the leaves so they cannot be tied over the curd properly, protecting it from the sun; and, **above all, good seed.**

Cauliflower requires more care in growing than most crops. It is therefore advisable to go slow at first until experienced in growing: As the heads form best in cool weather, the seed should be sown very early in the spring and transplanted to open ground when danger of hard freezing is over. Six to eight weeks from seed is the best age for this. Rows may be two and one-half to three and one-half feet apart and plants 18 inches to 3 feet in the row, depending on the variety. Here at Rocky Ford seed is sown in seed beds about April fifteenth and transplanted during June. This allows the heads to form during the cool fall months. Irrigate often and force the growth of large leaves to protect the heads from the sun; do not oversoak and kill the ground. Dust often and thoroughly. We believe this is where most growers fail. Worms and aphids must not be allowed to destroy the leaves and the marketing of filth-covered heads is unprofitable, to say the least.

We recommend Aphicide-Pyronic for destroying aphids and worms. This dust is manufactured especially for the control of aphids and worms on Cauliflower, Cabbage and Broccoli. Dust thoroughly four or five times during the growing season. See Cabbage cultural instructions for control of root maggots.

When the heads are about 2 inches across (in most cases) tie up the leaves, using different colored strings each day. This will aid in cutting. Cauliflower should be packed tightly in the crates; too loose packing will result in damaged heads during shipping. Crates are loaded upside down so that the Cauliflower will shed water from the melting ice, as top icing is necessary in shipping.

As to seed! We handle nothing but the best obtainable. All varieties but Long Island are Danish grown. One pound of seed will grow plants for about seven acres.

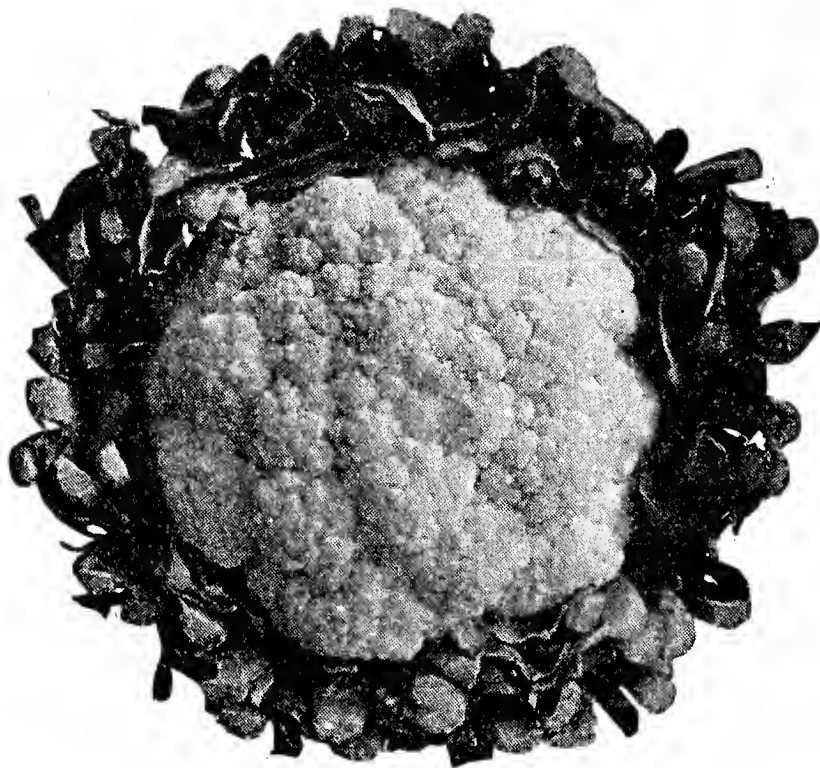
We offer only the best Danish grown and domestic seed.

Days given represent time for setting of plants to marketable stage—see page 2 for further information.

Super Snowball Madsen's

52 days. This Snowball is healthy and vigorous. It is strongly resistant to adverse weather conditions as well as disease. The head is exceptionally high with curds standing out in high relief and it is sure heading. The foliage is plentiful, a typical dark green color and gives perfect protection to the head until several inches in diameter. The leaf is large, somewhat crumpled and the blade is continuous reaching to the base of the midrib. A considerable portion of the labor usually expended for tying up heads can be saved by using this variety as the crop matures with such uniformity that fewer trips through the fields tying up and cutting the heads are necessary.

(Pkt., 20c) (¼ oz., 85c) (oz., \$2.75) (¼ lb., \$8.50) (lb., \$28.00) (5 lbs., \$123.20) prepaid.



Earliest Snowball (Catskill Snowball)

52 days. It is rapidly taking the place of many of the late varieties on account of its fine texture, pure white heads and large uniform size. The stem is short and the quality superb. We recommend this to market growers as desirable for their main planting, as it is so sure heading even under unfavorable conditions.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 45c) (oz., \$1.70) (¼ lb., \$5.50) (lb., \$20.00) (5 lbs., \$88.00) prepaid.

Dry Weather or Danish Giant

65 days. Also known as Gilt Edge. Pure white variety that matures later than Snowball. Best for dry localities on account of its large leaves which furnish greatest protection to the heads.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 45c) (oz., \$1.70) (¼ lb., \$5.50) (lb., \$20.00) (5 lbs., \$88.00) prepaid.

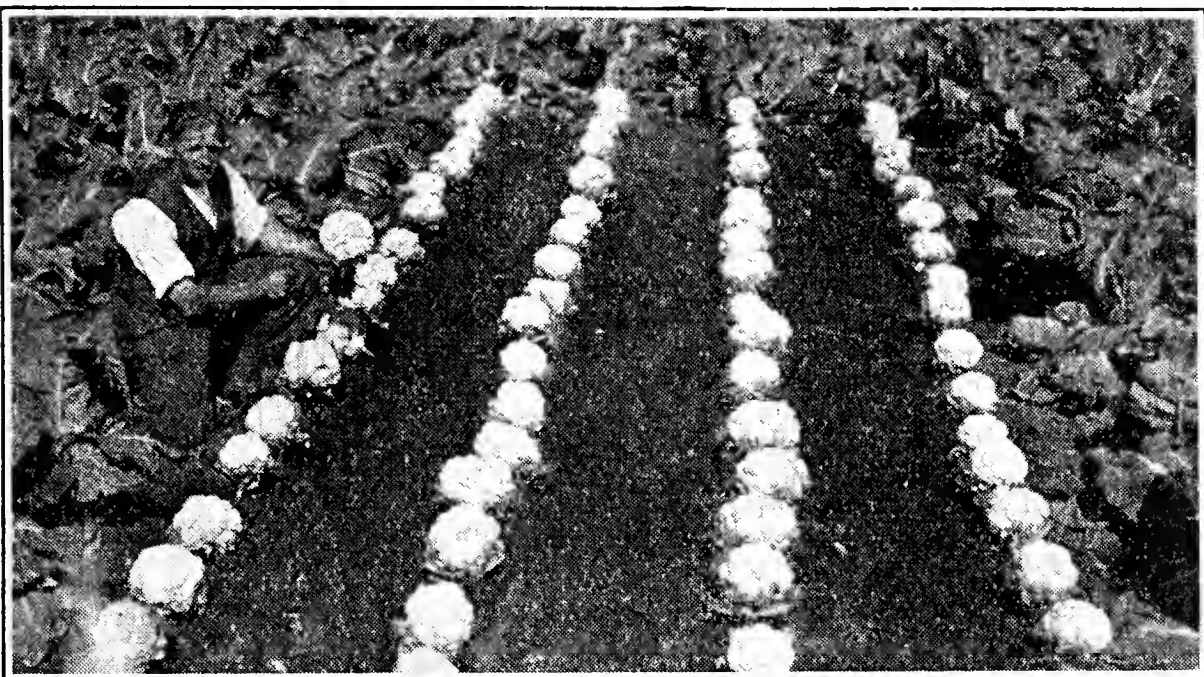
Cauliflower

Market only clean, pure white heads. Kill the worms and aphids by dusting with Pyronic. Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Danamerica

60 days. Begins heading and matures its crop very uniformly. Leaves can be tied up one plant after another and the entire crop marketed almost in one cutting. Gives promise of becoming one of the leading stocks for main or late crop. The plant represents the ideal in structure of stem and foliage. It is the very type plant breeders look for when in search of stock plants and almost invariably produces a perfect head. The closely packed outer leaves form a regular bowl for the head; besides, by their height they form a deep pocket for it and the twirling inner-leaves make a substantial roof. The head develops into the finest of its kind; exceptionally deep, very firm, heavy, snow-white. Under favorable growing conditions it will yield practically 100% grade one heads.

(Pkt., 20c) (¼ oz., 85c) (oz., \$2.75) (¼ lb., \$8.50) (lb., \$28.00) (5 lbs., \$123.20) prepaid.



The New Danamerica Cauliflower Gives Promise of Becoming One of the Leading Varieties for Main Crop

Long Island

57 days. It has been generally believed that the best Cauliflower seed could be grown only in northern Europe. After ten years of intensive work and considerable expense devoted to a single strain, one of the leading cabbage seed growers in the United States has recently introduced Long Island Cauliflower. Here at Rocky Ford we find it to be well adapted to our climate and growing conditions. Reports from several parts of the country indicate that it will stand up well and make a crop under our American conditions better than many other sorts. The beautiful pure white heads are deep, well rounded and not inclined to rice. Surprisingly heavy for their size, which is about the same as a good type of Snowball. Leaves are plenty large to afford good protection to the head. We recommend that you try it in comparison with the best you have ever used.

(Pkt., 20c) (¼ oz., \$1.10) (oz., \$3.25) (¼ lb., \$9.50) (lb., \$32.00) (5 lbs., \$140.00) prepaid.

Snowball (Daehnfeldt's No. 9)

57 days. A sure-heading uniform strain that will please the most critical grower. Popular with Colorado shippers producing mountain grown Cauliflower. The plants are vigorous and quick growing. It is compact, but not too short leaved. The head has good depth, is finely grained, pure white and surprisingly heavy. Curd stems are very thick and form a solid base.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 35c) (oz., \$1.20) (¼ lb., \$4.25) (lb., \$15.00) (5 lbs., \$66.00).

FROM DENVER, COLO. I don't buy any other seed than Burrell's for I have worked long enough for your firm to know their seed is taken care of in the best manner possible.

FROM GARDEN CITY, KANS. I advise my neighbors who garden to buy from Burrell's, especially their onion seed.

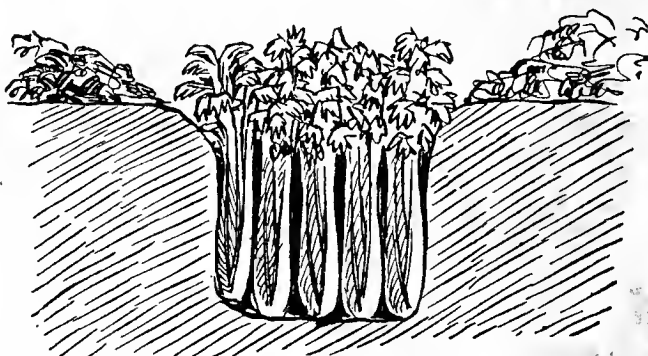
Celery

No amount of effort on the part of the grower will overcome the handicap of poor celery seed. Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

GROWING AND HARVESTING CELERY

Celery requires an abundance of moisture at all stages of growth but will not endure flooding for any length of time. Seed is sown from February to May in beds either drilled or broadcast. The seed must be planted very shallow, is slow to germinate and the beds must be kept wet. The beds may be covered with burlap sacks until the plants begin to come to the surface, when the sacks must be removed at once. The seedlings will be ruined if the sacks are left on even one day too long. After the seedlings are well started, they may be transplanted or thinned out to give them room to make stocky plants. If broadcast, seedlings should be two or three inches each way or if in drills, one inch apart in six inch rows will give strong plants. Usually three months will be required for seed to produce a plant ready to transplant into the field. Celery plants are usually set in 3 to 3½ foot rows, plants placed about 7 inches apart in the row. Frequent cultivation and irrigation is necessary; an abundance of fertilizer must be used unless the soil is exceptionally rich.

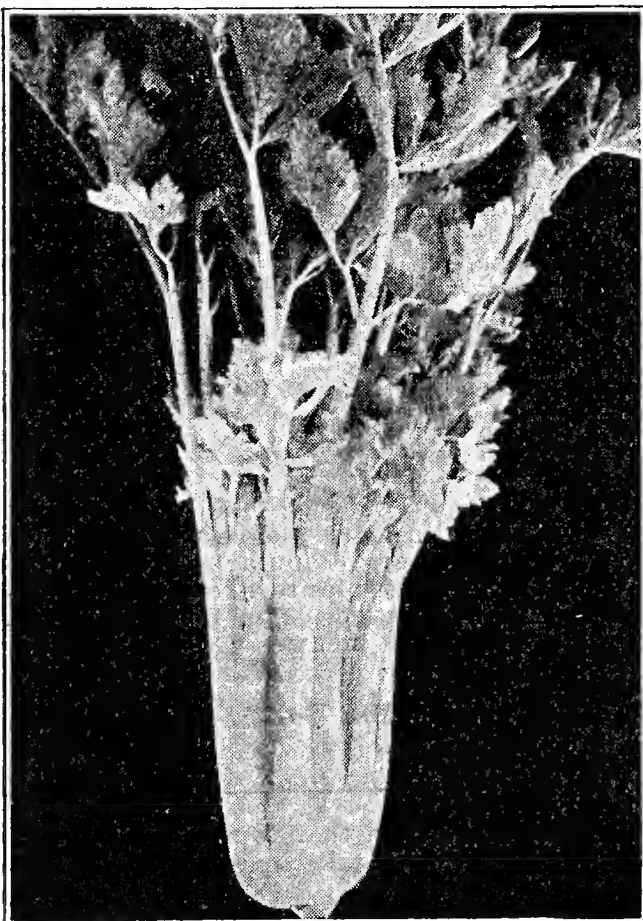
As the plants approach maturity they must be blanched by hilling with earth or with boards or special blanching paper. Late celery should be trenched at the approach of freezing weather. The trench should be dug in well drained soil 12 to 15 inches wide, as deep as the plants are tall and as long as desired. Dig the plants with roots on and set them close together in the trench, watering the soil about the roots, but being careful to keep the tops dry. Should the plants begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves as this will cause rotting. Cover with boards to shade and keep temperature above freezing point when the weather gets cold by adding straw covered with soil as required. The stalks are gradually blanched and may be used during the winter.



Showing how celery is packed in the trench.

No vegetable requires more careful handling in seed production

than Celery. Our Celery seed represents the most expert care to produce the most desirable and reliable seed. Florida planters will find our Florida Golden and Golden Plume well adapted to fall planting in their section. The time of maturity for the several varieties varies considerably in different sections, but under average conditions the early varieties are ready for use in about 110 to 115 days after sowing of the seed, the later varieties about 135 days.



Crispheart.

CRISPHEART (New)

An early green celery of high quality. Grows 25 to 29 inches tall with broad thick stems 8 to 10 inches to the first branch. Same season as Easy Blanching, but superior in quality and with fuller, longer hearts of creamy color and exceptional crispness and flavor.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) (¼ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00) (5 lbs., \$26.40) prepaid.

Celery

No amount of effort on the part of the grower will overcome the handicap of poor celery seed. Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Easy Blanching

A second early variety, excellent for home garden and truckers; vigorous and compact growth; blanches readily to an attractive white and is a good keeper, stalks thick, solid, richly flavored.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.

Florida Golden

(Introducer's Stock.) A superior very uniform variety developed from Golden Plume, particularly valuable for early spring and late fall celery in Florida, and for early fall celery in northern sections. Plants 23 inches tall, compact, full hearted, pack readily in crates; edible stalks 8 to 10 inches long, crisp, tender and blanches readily.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00) (5 lbs., \$26.40) prepaid.

Golden Plume or

Wonderful

Positively the earliest maturing variety, and one that resists blight. It is of the Golden Self Blanching type, but the plants are shorter and more compact. The stalks are brittle and blanch quickly to an attractive golden color, possessing an even nut-like flavor.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00) (5 lbs., \$26.40) prepaid.

Golden Phenomenal

(Introducer's Stock.) A desirable shipping sort recommended for early planting, similar to Golden Plume or Wonderful, but has longer edible stalks.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00) (5 lbs., \$26.40) prepaid.

Golden Detroit

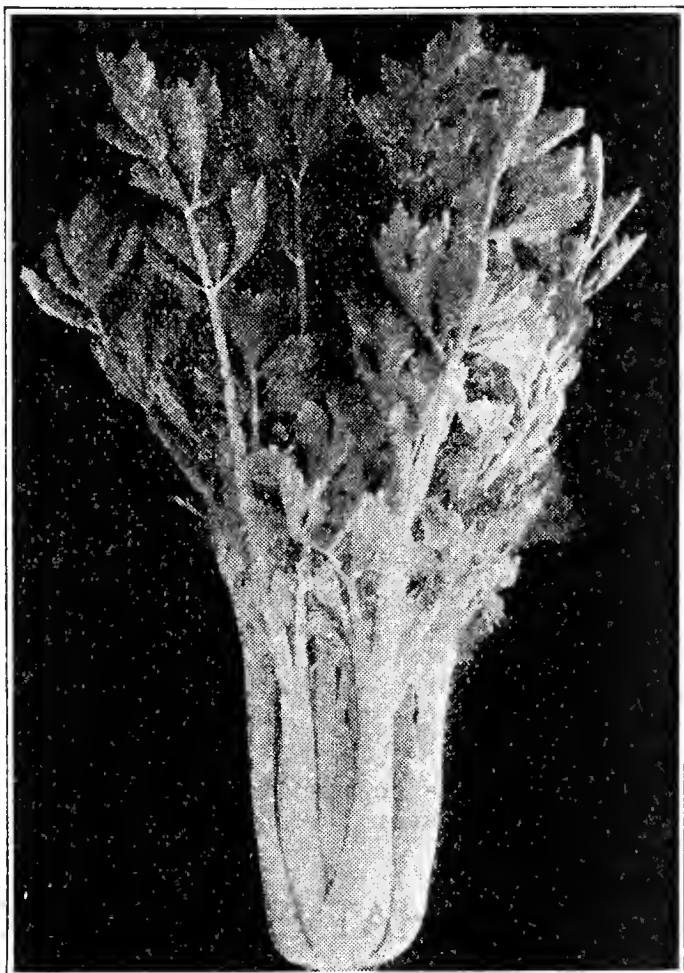
(Introducer's Stock.) A new variety in the self blanching class that is medium late and particularly valuable for shipping. A very uniform selection from the Dwarf Golden Self Blanching. Plant compact, full hearted, commonly 22 inches tall, edible stalks 7 inches long.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00) (5 lbs., \$26.40) prepaid.

Giant Pascal

Much used for trenching to produce celery hearts, matures late, and is one of the best for winter use. Plants make vigorous, compact growth, stalks thick, broad and solid; blanches to an attractive yellowish white.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.



Golden Plume

FROM HERMITAGE, TENN. I sold off of 3600 plants of your Gulf State Market Tomato last year \$600.00 worth of fruit.

FROM KEARNEY, NEBR. We think no better seed is grown. I planted some other seed by the side of yours, and the equal was just half as good. We would buy your seed if it was twice as high.

FROM RACINE, WISC. I have used your garden seeds for six or seven years, and never had better results.

FROM DALHART, TEXAS. My past experience with your seed is that they are the best for this climate.

FROM EDGERTON, KANS. I am boosting Burrell in this neighborhood because you have pleased me for many years.

GROWING AND MARKETING CUCUMBERS

Growing cucumber seed has had our careful study for nearly 40 years. Some years our production of seed has been nearly half of that grown in the United States. A very large portion of the cucumber seed of the country is grown here in the Rocky Ford district and we come to you for your orders knowing that what we have to offer is not surpassed in quality.

Cucumbers thrive best in a very rich, loamy soil, not containing too much sand. A rather heavy soil is preferable to sandy soil. The most successful growers fertilize heavily with barnyard manure, scattered evenly over the surface 2 to 3 inches deep, disced thoroughly, then plowed under to depth of 6 to 8 inches, then thoroughly harrowed and floated. This gives an excellent seed bed.

You can now plant with your garden drill rows 4 feet apart, drilling in about 3 pounds of seed per acre, covering the seed about 1 inch in depth. You can follow the drill mark and cultivate before the plants come up. Cultivate often. When the plants have four to six leaves thin to one plant every 18 inches. Keep the cultivator going as long as you can get through the rows. If under irrigation, water once a week lightly and always cultivate between irrigations until the crop is laid by. Keep the cucumbers picked off as fast as they reach the size desired, as if any are allowed to ripen the plants cease to set on more fruit.

If bothered by the striped cucumber beetle or aphids, dust with **Aphicide**. See page 89 for information and prices. This is a great help for all gardeners.

Be careful not to put too much lime or ashes on the plants, as this will injure them. Keep them growing rapidly and insects have less chance to damage them.

In picking to ship for slicing it is a good plan to divide the field into thirds and pick one-third each day. If under irrigation, lay off the lands in short rows and run the water along the rows very lightly after each picking.

Always cut off the cucumbers and handle very carefully. Do not ship any culls. Throw them away and ship only the first-class specimens. They look so much better—the demand is kept up—the consumer is willing to pay a better price. There is less express and package expense and your reputation for a first-class pack is kept up, to the advantage of your bank account.

When the market is high, many are tempted to ship seconds. Don't do it; keep the market up with quality.

WHAT IS NEW IN CUCUMBERS?

SLICING VARIETIES

Styles of cucumbers for shipping have changed rapidly the last couple of years. New sorts are being developed that carry their very dark green color well around the tip or blossom end of the fruit, and the pale stripes more or less eliminated. Advantage of these very dark green sorts is better appearance on the markets. Disadvantage being that usually mildness is sacrificed and fruits more inclined to be bitter. Even with this disadvantage, the tendency of shippers is to plant these very dark green varieties. This class includes A. & C., Colorado, and Ace which are all practically the same although there is some variation in stocks. Greenbac is very similar to these but with a tendency to be heavier toward the blossom end. Taxpayer is a new, very dark green type of Early Fortune. Straight-8 is a well bred, early variety and a very heavy yielder. Our new stock of Black Diamond has been developed along these lines and can be included with these new sorts. Deltus and Longfellow were probably the first of these very dark green sorts to attain wide spread popularity. Deltus, contrary to others of this type, is very mild.

Of the milder but lighter colored varieties, Burrell's Earliest of All, Early Fortune and Clark's Special will probably continue to hold first place in cucumber seed sales for several years to come. Chinese Evergreen is claimed by some to be quite resistant to Mosaic. We would like to hear from Associations and large shippers giving a list of requirements for special quotation. Some years we have grown nearly half of the cucumber seed produced in the United States and are well equipped to take care of your requirements.

Cucumber

SLICING VARIETIES
Pickling Varieties, Pages 28 and 29.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

The number of days indicated is the average time required from planting of seed to developed fruits of the first slicing stage. We have done this for the sake of uniformity in making comparison. The time should be reduced several days for small pickles and slightly increased for full grown fruits. Black spine varieties turn red or yellow when ripe and white spine varieties turn white when ripe.

A. & C. 65 days. Also known as Ace. A very fine dark green slicing variety that is becoming quite popular with shippers. Its outstanding value is the very dark green color which it retains well on the market. Color is carried well around the blossom end of the fruits and the light color stripes are practically eliminated. Fruits vary in length, but average about 10 inches, straight and symmetrical. Recommended to experienced cucumber growers with the best of soil only, as under unfavorable conditions it sometimes does not perform as well as the older standard shipping sorts. Similar to Colorado.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.20) (5 lbs., \$5.25) prepaid.

Arlington Dark Green—

Bunting Strain 60 days. Dark green slicer, much on the order of Early Fortune, but slightly shorter, and some darker green at the blossom end.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Black Diamond Dark

Green Tipped (It Stays Green) 55 days. Our

new stock of this carries its dark green color around the blossom end. Light colored stripes are practically eliminated. An early slicing sort, very popular in the south, especially in Florida, splendid for shipping. Fruits rich, deep green and retain their color for a long time, white spined. Size and shape much the same as Burrell's Earliest of All, but tapers more to the blossom end, rounded at both ends. Length 7 to 8 inches, thickness 2½ to 2¾ inches.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Burrell's Klondike

60 days. One of our own introduction; outstanding in uniformity. It is desirable for shipping as well as being used extensively by picklers in the central states. Vigorous grower, yields abundantly, color medium dark green, not as dark as our Earliest of All, and may be used by those preferring a lighter color pickle or slicer; white spined. slicers 8 inches long, 2½ inches thick, cylindrical.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



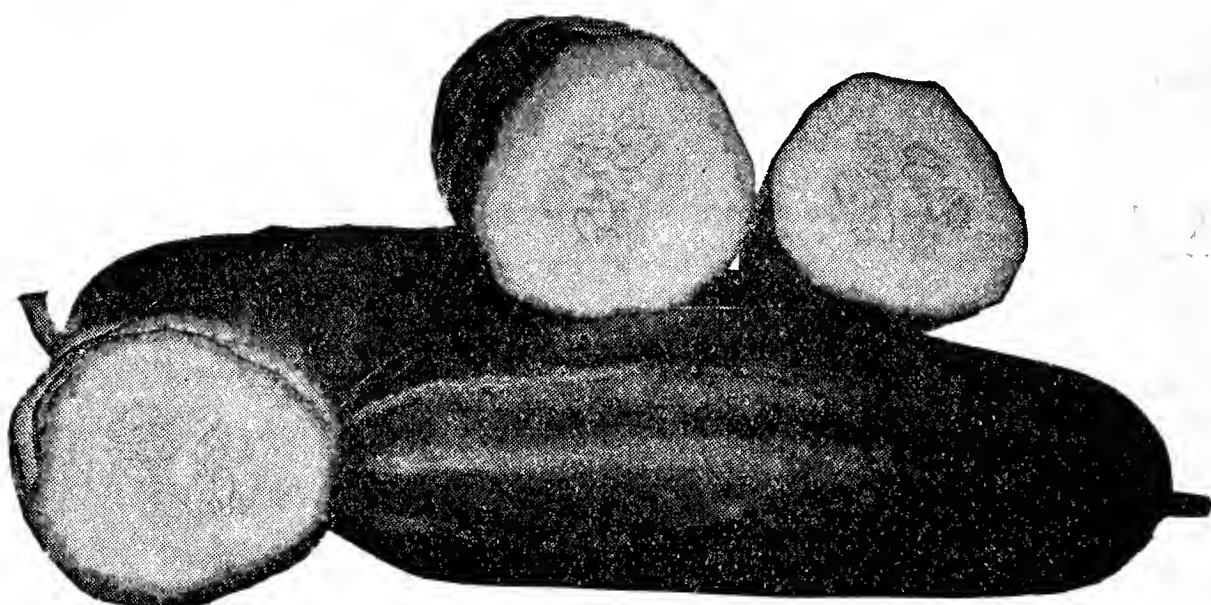
Cucumber A. & C.

FROM NORTH BRANCH, MINN. The shipment of National Cucumber seed arrived promptly. We want to thank you for sending us such fine seed. We believe this is the best looking seed we ever received, and we are confident that the results will be accordingly.

FROM SAN JON, NEW MEXICO. I raised the best melon crop I ever raised from your seed. Took first place in the state fair.

Cucumber

SLICING VARIETIES
Pickling Varieties, Pages 28 and 29.
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Better and More Popular Than Ever.

Burrell's Earliest of All 52 days. During the past forty years we have produced more cucumber seed than any other grower selling direct to planters. Burrell's Earliest of All is of our own introduction and the past few years we have sold more pounds of this variety than any other we grow.

Color.—Very dark green and remaining green until almost fully ripened, when it becomes a greenish-white.

Size.—As a slicer about seven inches long—very uniform and square ended—a beautiful cucumber.

The flesh is pearly white, crisp, and the quality as a slicer unexcelled.

Earliness.—In a check with all varieties, Burrell's Earliest of All has proven worthy of its name and Market Growers who find earliness a big item are getting big returns from this sort.

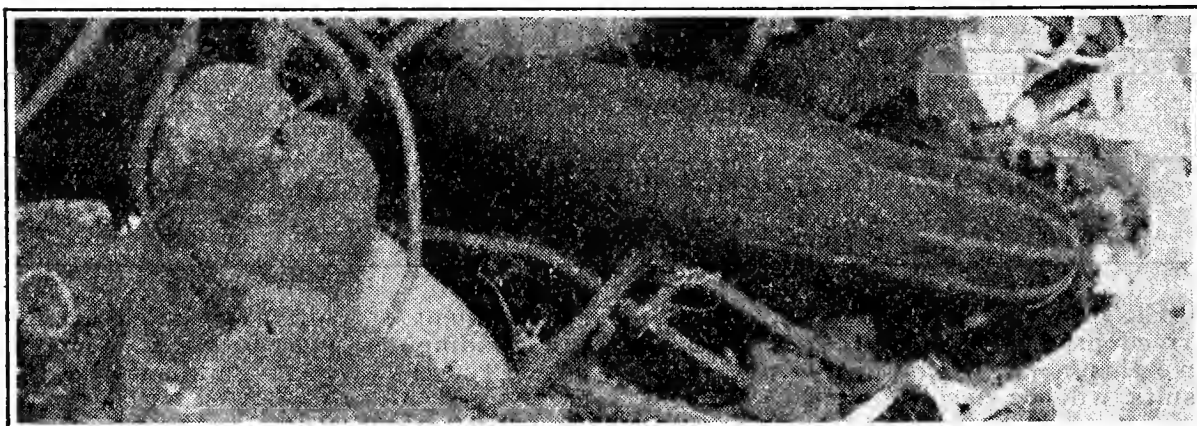
For Pickling.—Ordinary pickling varieties which are of the black spined type sometimes are not desirable for use in the south because the pickles are inclined to turn red. Burrell's Earliest of All never turns red and has now become the most popular variety for pickling in the south. Makes excellent small and large pickles.

To Market Growers who plant to ship as slicers: Plant this sort extensively if extreme earliness and the qualities listed above are what you want. No matter what sort you have been planting, plant part of your acreage to this and compare results.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Colorado 65 days. This variety has created a sensation with market growers due to its very dark green color and desirable shape for shipping. Color is carried well around the tip or blossom end of the fruit and it is not inclined to have the light color stripes. Fruits about 10 inches in length, straight, and symmetrical. A real money maker for the market grower and fully deserves being one of the "All America" winners. Vines vigorous, bears bountifully. A shy seeding sort and the price higher than many others for this reason.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.20) (5 lbs., \$5.25) prepaid.



The New Colorado Cucumber.

Cucumber

SLICING VARIETIES
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Chinese Evergreen

58 days. The earliest, extra long slicer and one of the mildest cucumbers we have ever grown. Holds its glossy green color well; matures ahead of Early Fortune, length 10 to 11 inches as slicers; resembles hot-house cucumber, easily grown where other varieties thrive. Fruits cylindrical and sharply tapered at the ends; recommended either for home or market garden; white spined. Is claimed to be quite resistant to Mosaic.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Clark's Special

60 days. First gained popularity in Maryland and New York, but is being used extensively by southern planters. Excellent shipper, dark green in color and holds its firmness well when shipped a long distance; fruits slender, slightly tapered at both ends; very few seeds, white spined. Length 8½ to 10 inches, diameter 2½ inches.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.



Clark's Special.

Davis Perfect

62 days. Nearly all of the most popular shipping sorts now used have been developed from this variety. Well liked by those wishing a slicer full at the center, tapering toward both ends. Produces few seeds, is very dark green, and an excellent shipper; length as slicers, 8 to 10 inches; white spined.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Deltus

65 days. Also known as the Barteldes and was an "All America" winner under this name. As far as quality and appearance are concerned no better slicer has yet been introduced. Fruits are smooth, free from warts, very few spines, there is no darker green sort, and none that retains its color longer. Few seeds, slow to form. Thick ivory white flesh, free of bitterness; fruits cylindrical in shape with ends rounded. Many hot-house growers say it is the best they have grown, and they plant Deltus exclusively. Length 10-12 inches as slicers, thickness 3 inches, white spine; brings top market prices.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.35) (5 lbs., \$5.90) prepaid.

Deltus (Special Hot House Stock)

This seed is saved from ideal specimens.

(Pkt., 35c) (oz., \$1.25) (¼ lb., \$4.00) (lb., \$15.00) prepaid.

Evergreen White Spine

62 days. The fruit is 10 inches long, 2½ inches thick, cylindrical, and blunt; excellent quality, attractive dark green color and evenly distributed spines together with desirable shape and size make it well liked for home and market garden use.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Cucumber

SLICING VARIETIES
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Cucumber Greenbac

Early Fortune

60 days. One of the most used shipping cucumbers, and especially well liked by Texas planters; our stock is more uniform, some longer, and is the type preferred by shippers. Fruits dark green, taper abruptly at the stem end, and slightly to the blossom end; color is retained a long time after harvest; length as slicers, 8 to 9 inches; thickness $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, white spined.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Greenbac

65 days. This wonderful cucumber fairly shouts "hot-house grown." Who wouldn't like to grow these handsome, expensive looking fruits in their gardens or have them to offer to their fancy trade. Given proper growing conditions Greenbac has the finest eating quality as well as appearance. Fruits about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter near the blossom end, tapering gently to the rounded stem end. Length 12 inches. Flesh white and crisp, seeds form late. White spined.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

Improved Long Green

This old favorite needs no introduction to market or home gardeners, its planting has been so extensive for so many years. The long, green cucumbers when suitable for slicing are often 8 to 10 inches long, crisp and of good quality: has very few seeds; fruits become red when ripe. Black spined.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.35) (5 lbs., \$5.90) prepaid.

Longfellow

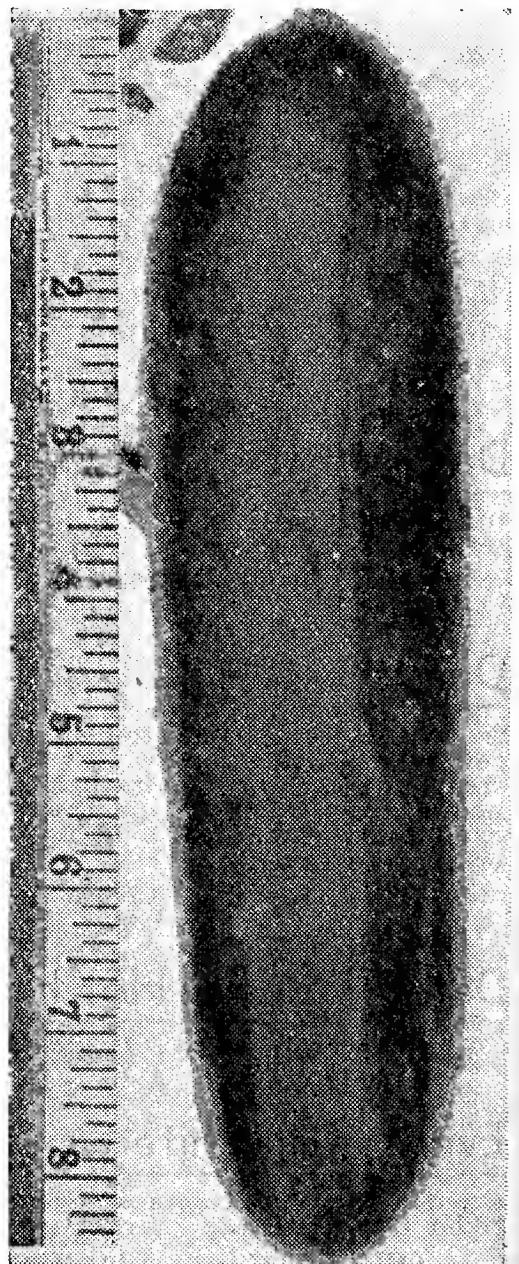
65 days. This variety is well named because of its long, slender, handsome appearance. It is desirable for home garden and shipping, also sometimes used for greenhouse forcing. 12 to 14 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, dark green, uniform, straight and attractive, white spined. Short crop and unable to offer in more than 5 lb. lots to a customer.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.

Straight-8

We are pleased to offer the Straight-8 Cucumber which we believe is an outstanding breeding accomplishment. Straight-8 produces symmetrical, almost cylindrical fruits, well rounded at both ends. When in best market condition this white spine variety typifies its name, running quite straight, regularly eight inches in length and from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches in diameter. In this stage the color is deep green and usually free from objectionable pale striping or tipping. The vines are vigorous and remarkably productive. Although primarily bred for the shipping trade, its many fine qualities make it an ideal slicing variety for the home garden and local market. So good that it won the All American Gold Medal Award for 1935.

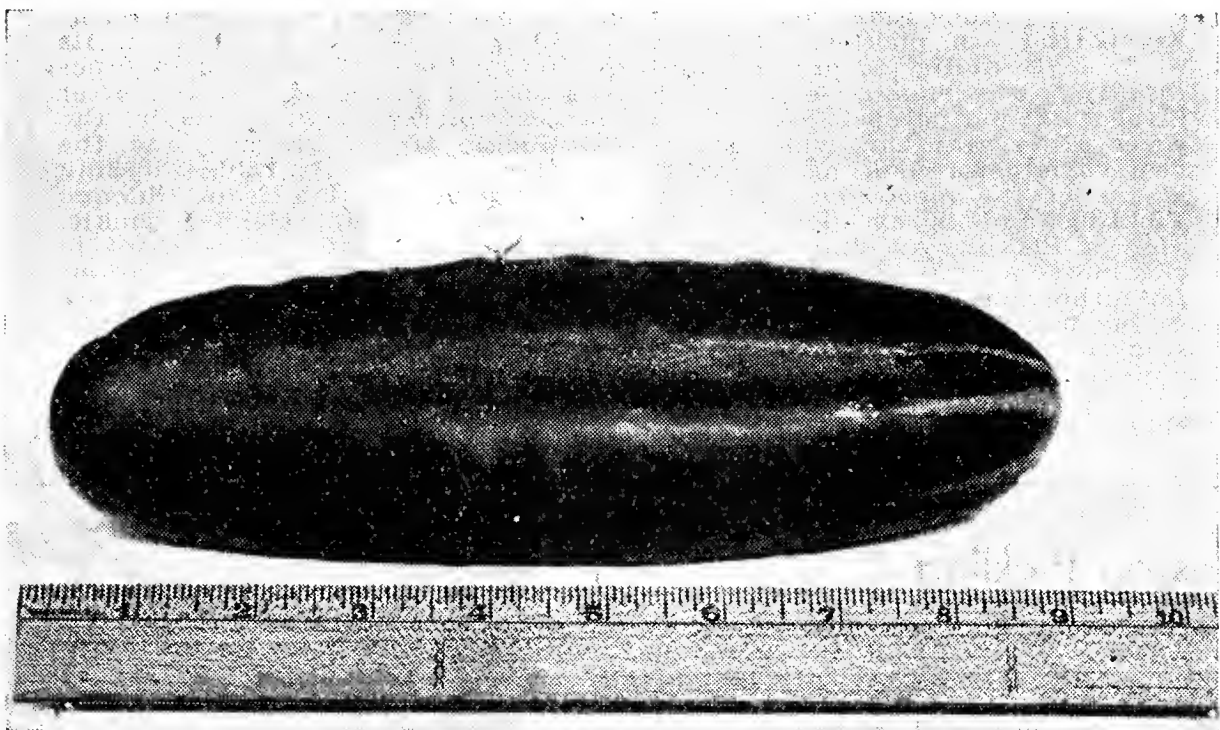
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



Straight-8 Cucumber.

Cucumber

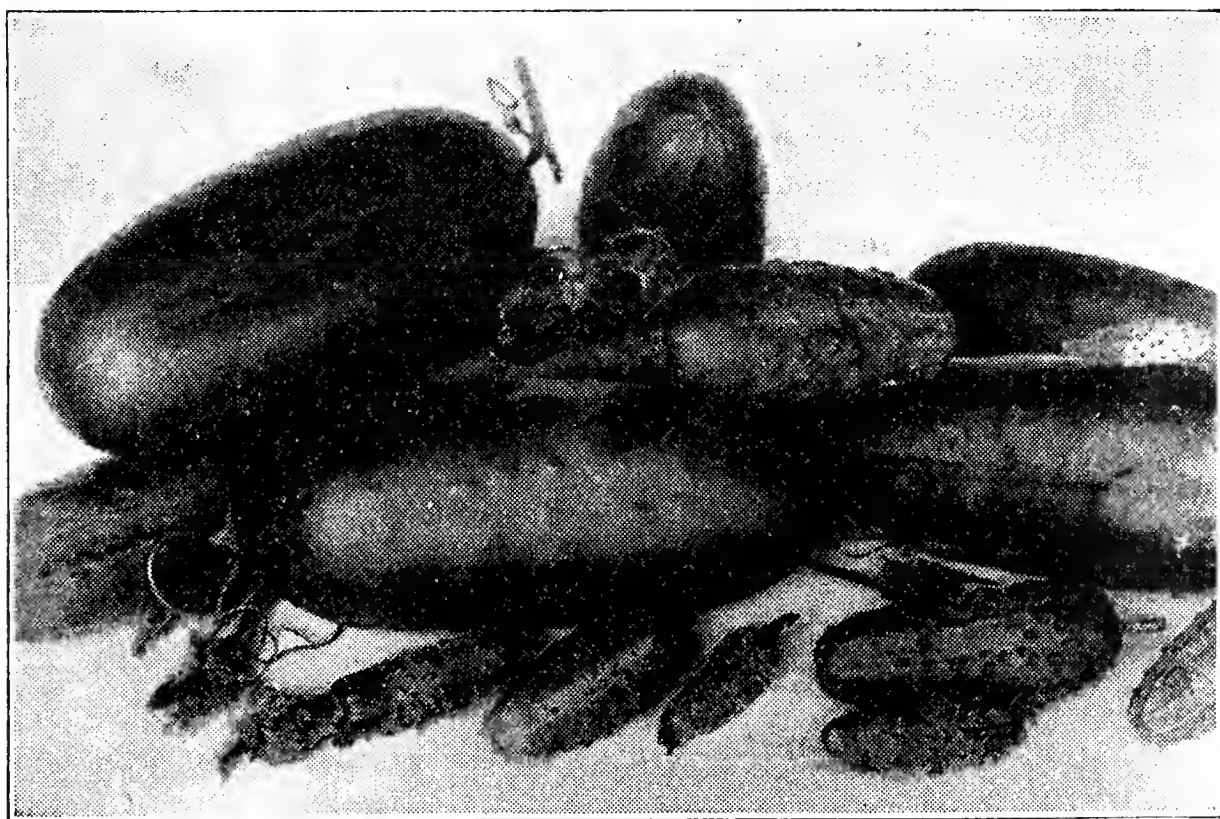
SLICING VARIETIES
Pickling Varieties, Pages 28 and 29
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TAXPAYER, the new dark green tipped Early Fortune

Taxpayer (New) 60 days. The Taxpayer can best be described as a heavy yielding, very dark green Early Fortune. It is bred from that variety; improvement being mostly in its attractive dark green color which is carried around the tip of the fruits, doing away with the objectionable light striping. We believe that eventually it will take the place of Early Fortune. Fruits dark green, tapers abruptly to the stem end and slightly to the blossom end. An excellent shipper, and one of the mildest flavored of the dark green sorts. Length eight to nine inches. Thickness two and one-half inches. White spined.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (1b., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.



Our Boston Pickling, shown above, should not be confused with the ordinary stocks of this sort. It is a refined and improved type rapidly becoming a favorite with eastern pickle packers.

Burrell's Earliest of All Pickling varieties of the Black Spined type sometimes assume a reddish color even in the pickling stage when grown in the southern states and subjected to high temperatures during the picking season. Burrell's Earliest of All never turns red and has become popular with southern pickle packers for this reason. Makes excellent small and large pickles. Very brittle as a dill. Listed page 24.

Cucumber

PICKLING VARIETIES
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91

PICKLING VARIETIES Our stocks are bred for prolific yields and freedom from nubs and crooks. Earliest of All is a favorite with southern picklers. National Pickling is second to none in its ability to produce high quality pickles not inclined to taper rapidly to the blossom end. We have a special strain of this and after inspecting our crops, one of the largest pickle packers made the observation that this was certainly a "Pickle Man's Dream," and the best variety for pickling use in the northern states. Burrell's Pickling is one of the most abundant yielders. It is a selection from Chicago Pickling and is excellent for those wishing a long, slender pickle. Snow's Pickling is slightly shorter than National and tapers more to the blossom end. Boston Pickling is a good performer in all sections for either small or large pickles and we recommend its use where there is any uncertainty as to the pickling variety you wish. We have a new stock of Early Cluster which we recommend to those requiring a blocky appearing pickle with very blunt, rounded ends. We invite correspondence from pickle packers as we specialize in the production of seed for this trade.

Boston Pickling 55 days. (Illustrated on page 27.)

A splendid sort for small bottle pickles, also large sours and dills. Fruits about the same diameter as National, but slightly longer, being a new refined selection and should not be confused with ordinary stocks of Boston Pickling. This new stock is becoming a favorite with eastern picklers. Fruits dark green, very firm, black spined, 6 to 6½ inches long, 2½ inches thick, only slightly tapered.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c)
(lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Burrell's Pickling 55 days. We developed this sort from the Chi-

cago Pickling with the idea of producing an extra early prolific sort that would be straight, slender, square ended and free from nubbinness and offer it as what we believe to be the best medium long type pickling sort yet introduced. Fruits are so cylindrical that lobes are barely distinguishable even when fully matured. Size about the same in diameter as Boston Pickling, but averages one inch longer, an abundant yielder. Black spined.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c)
(lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



Cucumber Burrell's Pickling.



Threshing Cucumbers for seed. The fruits are crushed and go through a reel which removes the seed from the rind and pulp. The seed is then drawn off from the tank below the reel.

Cucumber

PICKLING VARIETIES
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.



A Customer Who Is One of the Largest Pickle Packers of the Country Was Kind Enough to Send Us Photograph Showing Assorted Sizes of National Pickling Cucumbers Grown from Seed We Supplied.

Chicago Pickling

Westerfield 55 days. A valuable medium long pickling sort. Fruits medium green, black spined $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. Tapers very slightly at each end. Growers should not confuse this with the shorter type as Snow's Pickling is sometimes sold as Short Type Chicago Pickling.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Early Cluster

52 days. A short, blunt, cylindrical pickling sort, does not taper at the ends, fruits borne close in on the vine in clusters; length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, thickness $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, black spined.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

National Pickling

50 days. Developed by the Michigan Agricultural College under the supervision of the National Pickle Packers Association. Vines rather small, fruits straight, symmetrical, full at the ends; length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, thickness $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Black spined, recommended for production of high grade small pickles, a good yielder. This variety has taken first place with pickle packers in the north central states.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Snow's Pickling

52 days. Widely used for small bottle pickles and justly deserves this popularity. Fruits dark green, symmetrical, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick near the stem end, and taper very slightly, blunt ended, black spined, becomes 7 inches long at maturity.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Dill

We grow Dill extensively on our farms in Western Colorado.

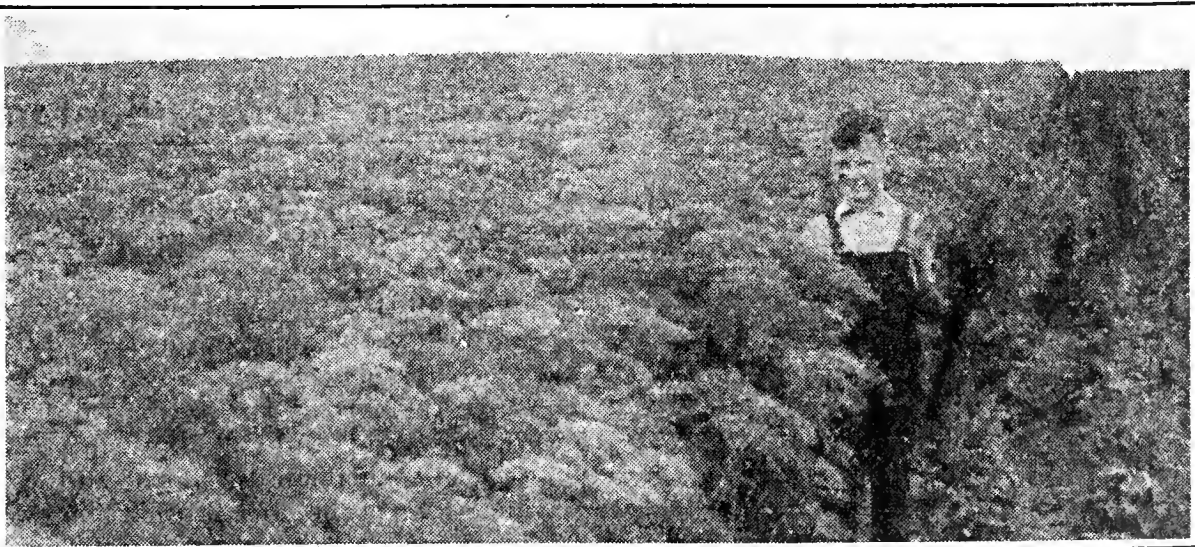
Pickle packers should write for special quotation in large quantities. Dill is used for making dill pickles. It is easily grown and should be in more gardens

Long Island Mammoth

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c)
(lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.30) prepaid.

Short Swedish

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 55c)
(5 lbs., \$2.30) prepaid.



Billie Burrell in a Field of Long Island Mammoth Dill. Grown on One of Our Farms Near Cortez, Colorado.

Sweet Corn

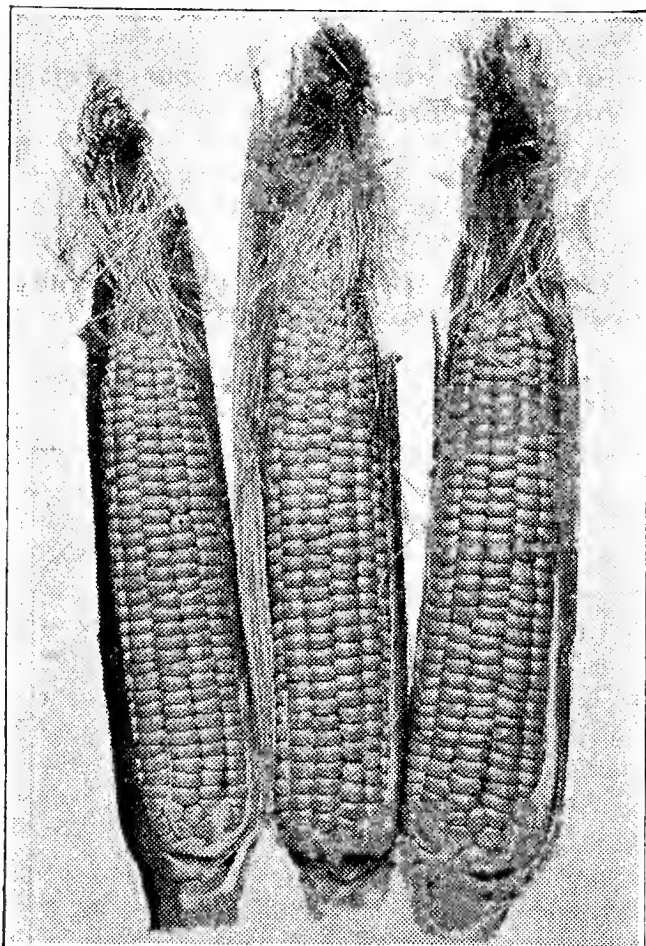
YELLOW VARIETIES
Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

SWEET CORN Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for 100 feet of row, 12 to 14 lbs. per acre. The fresher sweet corn is, the better the flavor. Plant for a succession, using some of the extra early, early and main crop varieties. A month to six weeks later plantings of early sorts may be made for late use. If white and yellow corns are planted adjoining, cross pollination will cause the ears to produce some off color kernels. Do not plant sweet corn near field corn. It is better to use three or four short rows instead of one long one. Transfer of pollen is better resulting in more desirable ears. Warm weather, moderate moisture and rich soil are desirable but most garden soil will do if worked deeply and thoroughly before planting. Wait until the ground is warm and avoid the seed rotting. Rows may be spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Use a wider planting for taller varieties. In drills, plant 5 or 6 seeds to the foot; in hills, 5 to 6 seeds per hill. When plants are about 5 inches tall, thin to 10 to 12 inches apart. Cultivate well and keep free from weeds.

SOMETHING NEW IN SWEET CORN The fact has long been known that the crossing of two distinct types of plants almost always causes an increase in vigor. Only recently plant breeders have used this principle to increase the yielding capacity of Sweet Corn. It has been found by inbreeding, certain characteristics are made stronger and can be depended upon to act a certain way when combined with others. Hybrid Corn is a result of the crossing of two or more inbred strains in such a way that certain good characteristics of each are retained. Seed should not be saved from crops grown from hybrid seed.

HYBRID AND TOP CROSS SWEET CORN Vigorous, sturdy plants, a good sound ear on every stalk, no weak and spindling plants, few nubbins or mouldy ears. These are some of the outstanding characteristics of crossed corn. It is all these desirable features combined that enable this new kind of corn to outyield the old standard varieties, year after year, and under all sorts of conditions.

STEWART'S DISEASE The growing of Sweet Corn in some sections is now difficult because of Stewart's Disease. Some sorts are particularly recommended as being resistant, and we suggest that the following varieties be used where the disease is prevalent: Top Cross Bantam and Golden Cross Bantam. Country Gentleman and Stowell's Evergreen withstand the inroads of this disease very well, due in part because their season being later they come on after the main difficulty of the wilt has passed.



Sweet Corn Top Cross Bantam. An exceptionally heavy yielder and resistant to Stewart's Disease.

Top Cross Bantam

84 days. Similar in plant characteristics to Golden Cross Bantam, but not quite as uniform. Ears 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 10-14 rowed; color, deep yellow, resembling Golden Bantam. Kernels medium. Highly resistant to Stewart's Disease and very productive.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c)
(lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.60) pre-paid.

Golden Cross Bantam

88 days. Excellent for market growers and well adapted for canner's use. Highly resistant to Stewart's Disease and very prolific. Stalks 6 feet high, sturdy, with exceptionally broad dark green leaves. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long, 10-14 rowed. Slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Extremely uniform in plant and ear characteristics and in maturity.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c)
(lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$1.80) pre-paid.

Sweet Corn

YELLOW VARIETIES

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Golden Bantam

80 days. This variety matures very early. It is one of the sweetest corns; the stalks grow from 4 to 5 feet and produce two to three ears to the stalk. The ears are eight-rowed and, whether eaten from the cob or canned, the quality is excellent. Our stock retains the original high quality which has made Golden Bantam a favorite all over the country.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 30c) (5 lbs., \$1.20) prepaid.

Golden Colonel

92 days. This new variety is identical in stock and ear characteristics with the regular Country Gentleman except for the golden color of the kernels. The fine flavor and rich color of the Golden Bantam parent has been retained. Stalks sturdy, often with two ears. Kernels very deep, narrow, tender, arranged irregularly without row formation, which causes worms, when present, to work around the end of the ear instead of between the rows and destroying usability of the entire ear.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.40) prepaid.

Early Sunshine

We suggest the use of Golden Early Market, as it is similar in season and has larger ears.

Burbank Bantam

80 days. An improved selection of the Golden Bantam Sweet Corn that has retained the original Golden Bantam flavor. In earliness it is about the same as Golden Bantam. The ears are larger, having 14 to 16 rows; very prolific, stalk taller than the Golden Bantam.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.40) prepaid.



One of our Sweet Corn seed fields growing at an altitude of more than 6,000 feet. High altitude grown seed is suitable for planting in all climates.

Bantam Evergreen

89 days. Is considered by many to be the sweetest and best of the Sweet Corns. It has the color and quality of Golden Bantam, but the ears are longer and have twelve to fourteen rows. A valuable sort for the market growers owing to the combination of highest quality and desirable size. This sort originated in New England, a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.40) prepaid.

FROM RIPLEY, TENN. I am sending you an order again this year as I was pleased with the results I received from the Grothen's Globe and Meaty Marglobe Tomato seed purchased last year.

DO NOT ALLOW INSECTS AND WORMS TO DESTROY YOUR GARDEN

On page 88 we discuss methods of fighting garden pests. You will find Aphicide Insecticides very effective, easily applied and quite economical.

Sweet Corn

YELLOW VARIETIES
Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.



Photo taken in our field of Golden Early Market.

Golden Early

Market 75 days. A money maker for the market gardener who wishes to be first with a very early golden sweet corn. It is two weeks earlier than Golden Bantam and, while hardly as sweet, the quality is better than most extra early sorts. The plump yellow kernels set 12 to 14 rows to the cob.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (1b., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.40) prepaid.

Seneca Golden

75 days. A Hybrid corn that might be described as an early Golden Cross Bantam. Stalks 5½ feet tall, bearing two marketable ears on practically every stalk. Trial ground comparison here leads us to believe this the best Hybrid corn for high altitude and extra early growing.

Kernels large golden yellow and of the best quality. Seeds small; five to six lbs. will plant an acre.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 35c) (1b., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid.

Sweet Corn

WHITE VARIETIES

Country Gentleman

93 days. Produces long shoe peg kernels without rows. It is the sweetest

of the sweet corns, and no finer roasting ear is grown. Having no rows, it is an excellent sort to grow where worms bother the ears, as, instead of following a row into the center of the ear, thus spoiling it, they have no row to follow and work around the end of the ear, which can be cut off, leaving the balance suitable for use.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (1b., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.50) prepaid.

Early Market

White. 72 days. The first large-eared white sweet corn on the market. Ears borne close to the ground, 6 or 7 inches long, 10 to 12 rowed.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (1b., 30c) (5 lbs., \$1.10) prepaid.

Stowell's Evergreen

95 days. The leading standard variety for home use, market and canning.

The stalks are of strong growth, each producing two large ears. The grains, while of good size, are long and slender, the cob being small. The grains are of rich, sugary flavor and retain their fine quality until quite advanced.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (1b., 30c) (5 lbs., \$1.10) prepaid.

Country Gentleman.

Pop Corn

Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per 100 feet of row. Four to six pounds per acre.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Golden Hulless Much like Japanese Hulless but with golden colored kernels that give it a buttered appearance when popped.
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 30c) (5 lbs., \$1.10) prepaid.

Japanese Hulless or Australian Hulless This is a dwarf growing, heavy yielding variety; the ears are thick in proportion to their length. The kernels resemble the best White Rice and pop larger and without hull. The flavor is excellent. The market calls for this variety at much higher prices than old varieties of pop corn. This is a very good sort to plant.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.40) prepaid.

South American Also known as Dynamite, T. N. T. and Mushroom. Produces yellow kernels much larger than other varieties. Pops to enormous size, flavor excellent. We recommend the use of this instead of Queens Golden and other similar sorts. Ears are long and slender, 14 rowed.

This year we harvested a heavy crop, and are making our prices lower than this variety has been since its introduction. You will find our stocks exceptionally true and large grained.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c) (lb., 25c) (5 lbs., \$1.00) prepaid.

Egg Plant

Culture same as Pepper, See Page 67.
Days to Edible Stage, see Page 2.

Black Beauty 81 days. An early sort used by home gardeners and truckers. Plants bear 4 to 5 large egg shaped fruits. Skin is smooth, very dark purple, holds up well after picked.



Florida High Bush.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 35c)
($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50)
(5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid.

Florida High Bush

85 days. A popular shipping variety. Plants strong, upright growth, bearing fruits well above the ground. Fruits elongated, cylindrical, purple; slightly larger than New York Improved. Resistant to drought and blight.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 35c)
($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50)
(5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid.

New York Improved

Purple Spineless

83 days. The best known home and market sort. Plants large and productive, commonly bearing 4 to 6 dark purple, cylindrical egg shaped fruits.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 35c)
($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50)
(5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid.

FROM PLAINWELL, MICH. We ordered onion seed amounting to \$81.25 last year. The seed was entirely satisfactory, and we had some of the largest onions grown around here; some of them weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and the entire crop ranging 50% 4 inch.

FROM HAZEL GREEN, KY. I always use Burrell's Watermelon seed. They have always proven a little more productive, somewhat hardier, and of much better flavor.

FROM CHANDLER, OKLA. I had a real crop of Burrell's Red Heart Watson Watermelons this year. They all run good, and the size was around forty to fifty-three pounds. All the other seeds I got were fine.

Lettuce

HEADING VARIETIES
Days to Market, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

GROWING LETTUCE

The most favorable conditions for growing good lettuce are rich soil, plenty of moisture and steady growth from the time the seeds are planted until ready for use. Seed germinates quickly and may be planted as soon as the cold, wet days of spring are past. Sow in 18 inch rows, 15 to 18 inches apart to a depth of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Loose Leaved Varieties may be thinned to about 1 inch apart as soon as a few leaves are formed. When large enough for eating, they may be thinned further as used.

When growing Head Lettuce it is necessary that the heading season take place during cool weather. For this reason it is a good policy to sow the seed in boxes indoors or in hotbeds and set out as early as weather conditions permit. If this is not practical, seed may be sown in the open ground as early as soil and weather conditions are favorable. Thin 10 inches apart in the row and give thorough cultivation. A side dressing of nitrate of soda, given as soon as the plants have made some growth, will be found beneficial.



A Fine Commercial Field of Lettuce Growing in the San Luis Valley, Colorado.
Varieties Used New York No. 12 and No. 515.

Big Boston 76 days. Heads are exceptionally large, compact, fine globular shape. Medium light green in color with a slight tinge of brown showing on the broad, smooth, wavy outer leaves. They are firm and brittle, and the interior is a rich golden yellow color.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Creamy Heart 75 days. The best of the California cream butter type. Heads early, solid and without brown spots or brown edge. Market gardeners find this especially valuable for cool season culture; superior to Black Seeded Tennis Ball and similar varieties.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Colorado Special 80 days. Produces fine, round-shaped, heads; good, bright color; not ribby. A sure heading sort. Some report 90 to 95 per cent harvested. We know of no lettuce having better quality. It withstands heat well. We recommend it as the best for Colorado mountain growing.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Imperial 847 80 days. Best described as being similar to Imperial F, but less ribby and smoother leaved and with more of a conical protection. Resistant to brown blight. Intended for early fall planting. Plant rather large, well molded and heads firm under good growing conditions. Leaves light color, smooth, thick and soft in texture. Is inclined to tip burn in too hot weather.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.

Lettuce

HEADING VARIETIES
Days to Market, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

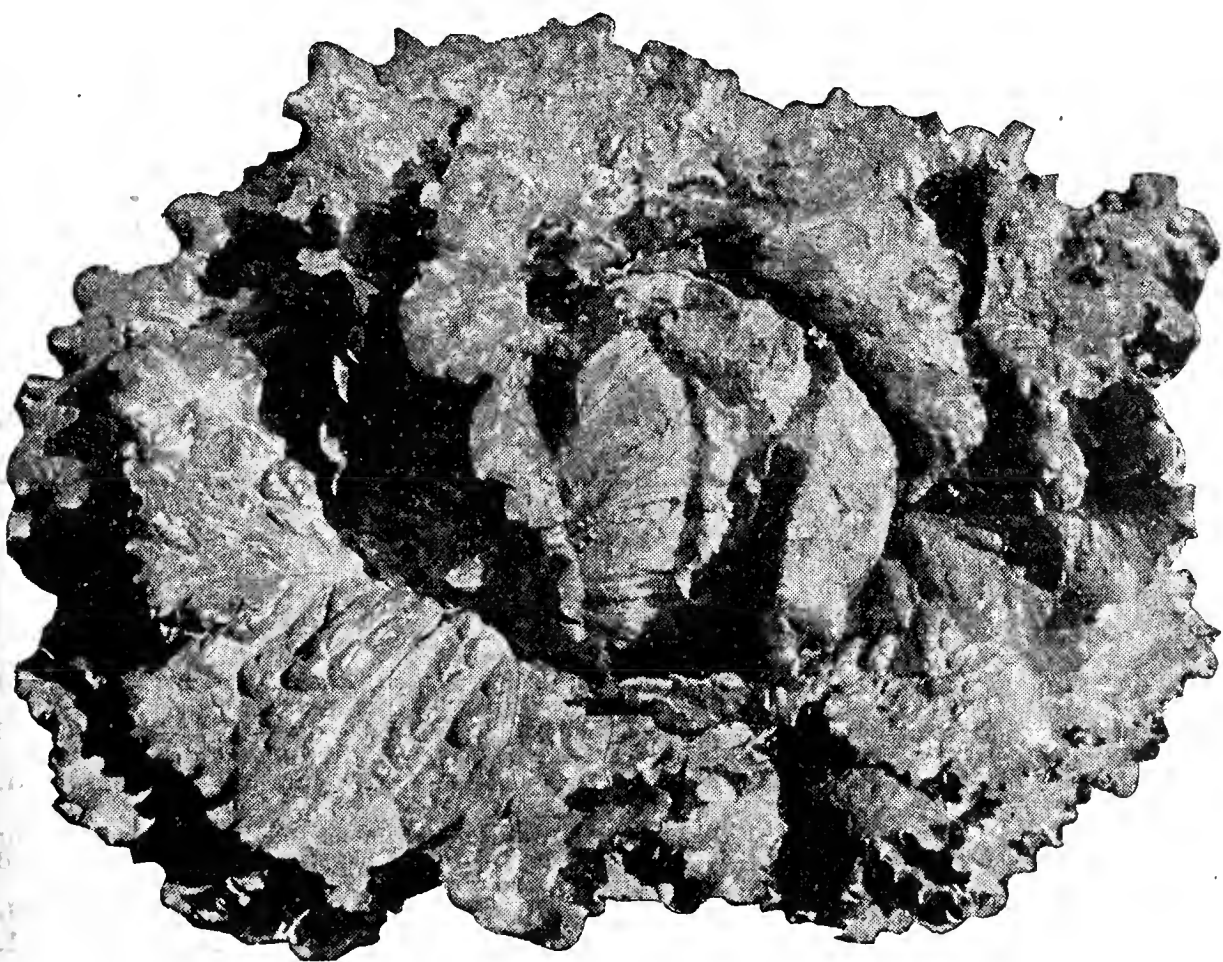
Imperial F 83 days. One of the most handsome heading varieties we have seen, due to its waxlike, green leaves. Resistant to both brown blight and mildew, and is the most extensively used of the double resistant strains. Heads large, solid and attractive; quality excellent; of the New York type. Not ribby.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

New York Special or Los Angeles Market 80 days. This is the variety so largely grown on the west coast and shipped to eastern markets as "Iceberg." A large, curled, heading lettuce with dark green leaves which are slightly curled on the edges. Heads tightly folded, well blanched, crisp and sweet. We are very particular about our stock of the various New York strains, and we feel certain that they are as fine as obtainable.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

New York No. 515 75 days. An early variety well adapted to summer and early fall production. It is resistant to tipburn and withstands hot weather even better than New York No. 12. Heads slightly smaller than No. 12 and less ribby; compact, attractive and remains in shipping condition a long while. An improvement on New York No. 12.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

New York No. 12 77 days. An improved type of New York. Early. It makes large solid heads, uniform in maturing, and of the flat-head type. Has been known to produce better than 80 per cent cut of No. 1 heads inside of 65 days of planting. Plants and heads lighter green than New York with fewer outer leaves. Several thousand acres of this is planted in Colorado each year, and marketed as Mountain Iceberg.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

New York No. 41 80 days. The distinguishing feature of this strain is the wrapper leaves which fold over the head and protect it from sun and fog burn. It is a finely bred selection, runs very true, and is popular with shippers for fall and winter use.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



A head of Imperial F.—resistant to brown blight and mildew.

Lettuce

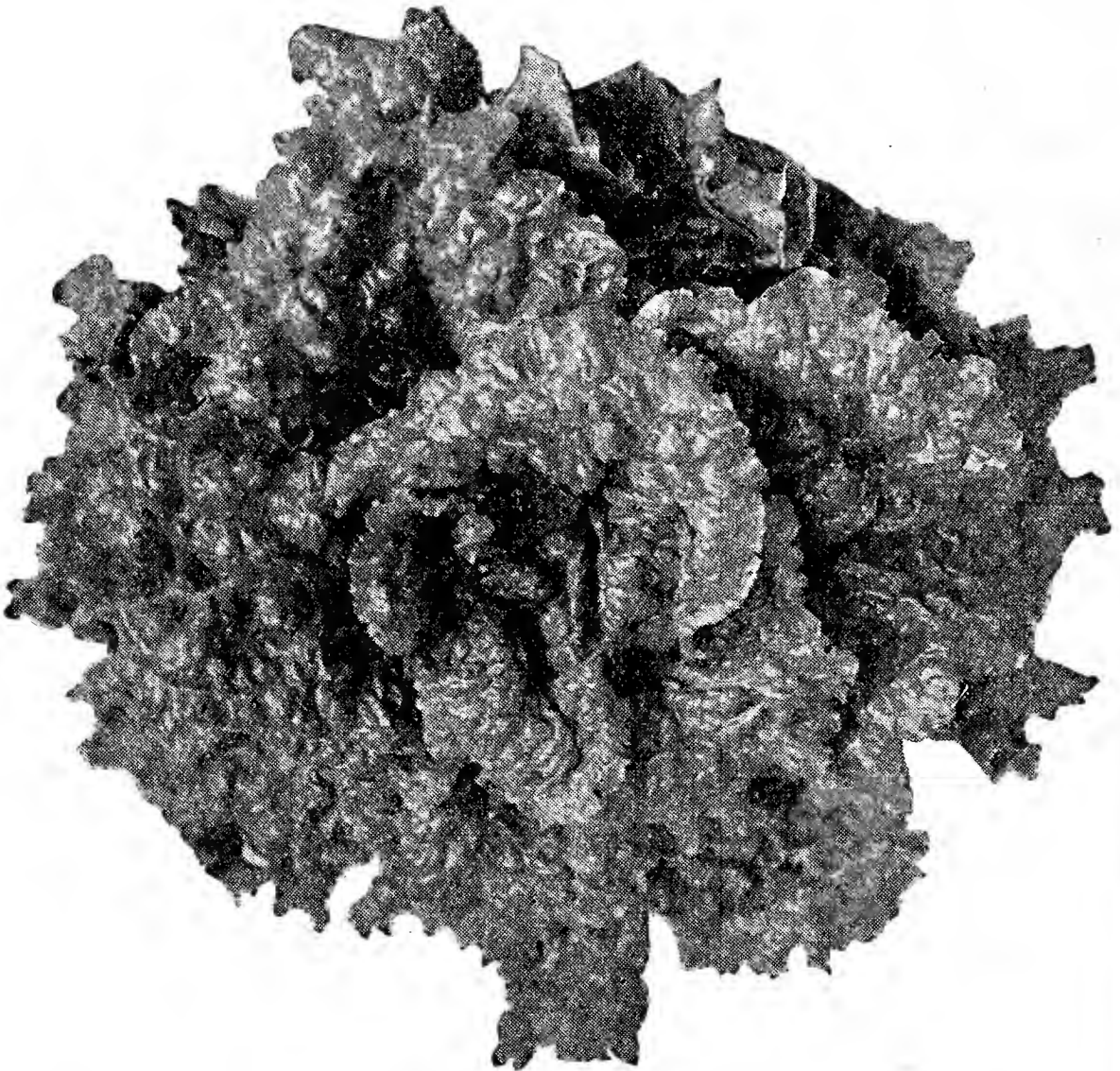
LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES
Days to Market, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Black Seeded Simpson

40 days. A nationally popular variety for spring and early summer culture. Plant large, attractive, with broad frilled light green leaves; crisp texture and splendid quality.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Early Curled Simpson

(White Seeded)—40 days. Can be grown quite thickly in the row, and produces an abundance of crisp, sweet flavored leaves. The most widely used for home gardens. Color, light green.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.



Lettuce—Grand Rapids Forcing.

Grand Rapids Forcing

45 days. There is no better forcing variety among the curled leaved sorts than Grand Rapids, and is quite as good for outdoor culture as other sorts. Early, hardy, disease resistant; plants large, upright, compact and handsome; color bright green, leaves large, broad edges, much waved and frilled, tender and sweet.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Mustard

Giant Southern Curled

Plants are of upright habit, highly esteemed for their vigor, hardiness and high quality. Leaves are large, light green, crumpled and frilled at the edges. A desirable market and home garden variety.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid.

Large Smooth Leaved

Large, broad oval leaves of dark green color with white mid-rib. Is more easily prepared for table use than rough leaved varieties.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

FROM DUNCAN, ARIZ. I have used your seeds for a number of years and have never found better, especially your watermelon.

GROWING CANTALOUPE

The land should be a sandy loam, avoiding both too sandy and too heavy soil.

If possible, do not plant where cantaloupes were grown previously within three or four years.

A heavy oat stubble plowed under is one of the first locations. Bean land is usually very good. The first year after alfalfa or clover is not good as a rule. The melons grow too soft and are irregular in size, shape, netting and quality. The second year after alfalfa or clover is usually very good.

Fall plowing is best, followed in the spring with several discings.

If planted in hills the rows should be 5 to 6 feet apart each way. Cross cultivating improves the yield, quality and earliness.

Plant ten to twelve seeds to the hill about 2 inches deep and thin to one or two plants when they have 5 or 6 leaves.

If drilled in rows 5 to 6 feet apart thin to one plant every 3 or 4 feet.

Hoe carefully around the plants; keep free from weeds and cultivate often.

We have found 8 or 10 cultivations at least should be given and more would be better.

After the vines reach so far across the row that you can no longer cultivate, the ends of the vines should be carefully turned back and an additional cultivation given. A knife attached to a one-horse cultivator is best for this.

Cultivate shallow close to the plants and deeper farther away.

The main spread of roots is on the harder ground under the plowed ground. If you plow only 3 or 4 inches deep that will determine the depth to the main spreading roots and very shallow cultivating will be necessary or the crop will be ruined, while if you plow 7 or 8 inches deep you can cultivate 5 or 6 inches deep to good advantage. Don't expect an average good crop from too shallow plowing.

If under irrigation, cantaloupes should be watered regularly about every two weeks. Early in the season furrows should be close to the plants and water should be allowed to run just long enough to moisten the soil beyond the plant row. Later furrows may be farther away from the plants. Do not allow the water to remain in the furrows too long so that the soil becomes water-logged. Continue irrigating through the ripening season to keep the vines thrifty.

CONTROLLING INSECTS

The controlling of insects on your cantaloupe crops will increase your profits. If pests are allowed to multiply unhampered, entire fields are often ruined.

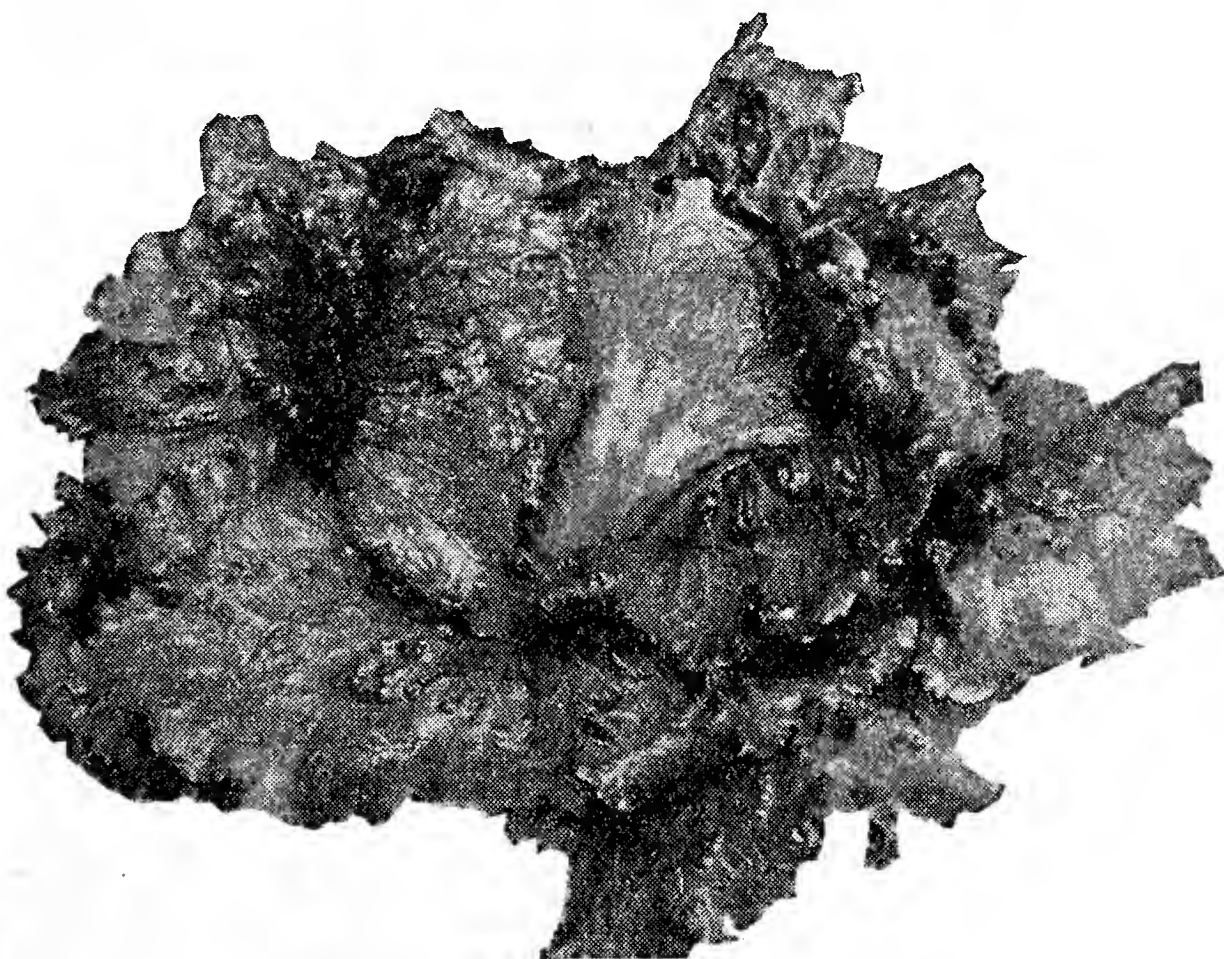
The striped cucumber beetle and aphids are the cantaloupe's worst enemies. Turn to page 88 and you will find some suggestions as to killing them.

CANTALOUPE WORMS

Cantaloupe growers in the south Atlantic states at times encounter serious trouble from pickle worms boring into the ripened fruits, making them unsightly and not fit for marketing. We will gladly suggest

control measures if you will write to us.

(Continued on page 38)



Lettuce—New York No. 515. (Listed page 35.)

OUR SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE VARIETIES TO PLANT

(See page 37 for cultural instructions)

CANTALOUPE FOR SHIPPING

Our business has been closely associated with the cantaloupe industry since the first Green Fleshed Rocky Fords were shipped from our home town. Our catalog has carried the continued story of the improvement in varieties of shipping cantaloupes. As your selection of the proper sort is of vital importance, we make the following suggestions. In districts not subject to powdery mildew, the Improved H. B. No. 36 and 1938 H. B. will be found the most satisfactory early sorts. For roadside market and bulk hauling in trucks, or if an extremely large melon is required, use Burrell's Jumbo H. B. Burrell's Superfecto is excellent for late market and continues to be widely used. The Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45 was "good news" to Imperial Valley and other shippers where the industry was in danger of being ruined by mildew. Growers believe that this new variety marks an important milestone in the progress of the industry. More than 8,000 crosses were made under the direction of Dr. Ivan C. Jagger. From these, the 45 was selected as being the best for reproduction. It combines 100% resistance to powdery mildew with better shipping quality than was heretofore thought possible.

MELONS FOR LOCAL AND ROADSIDE MARKET

The Honey Rock we offer is an improved stock having a heavier netting, thicker flesh; it is especially favored in Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana. The New Pride of Wisconsin combines the delicate flavor of Honey Rock with the better texture of flesh of Hearts of Gold, and gives promise of being an outstanding addition to the list of muskmelons. Those wishing larger melons prefer Osage, Jumbo Burrell Gem, Original or Jumbo H. B., Anne Arundel and melons of the Tip Top class which include Tip Top, Bender's Surprise and Milwaukee Market. Our Milwaukee Market is an exceptionally thick fleshed strain of this valuable variety. Do not forget the Golden Glow Honey Dew. This will add color to your roadside market display. It is a very fine melon, and being earlier than the regular Honey Dew, can be grown farther north. Cantaloupe and Muskmelon are special items with us and we firmly believe that better seed than we have of these, is not obtainable. Send us your orders and we will do our best to please you.

MARKET ONLY GOOD MELONS

With all cantaloupes the customer develops an appetite and buys regularly if the melons are always good, but poor melons destroy the desire for melons and those who would be good buyers turn to peaches and other fruits instead.

Don't pick cantaloupes **green**.

Don't pick cantaloupes from **rusted vines**.

Don't pick cantaloupes from **aphis covered vines**.

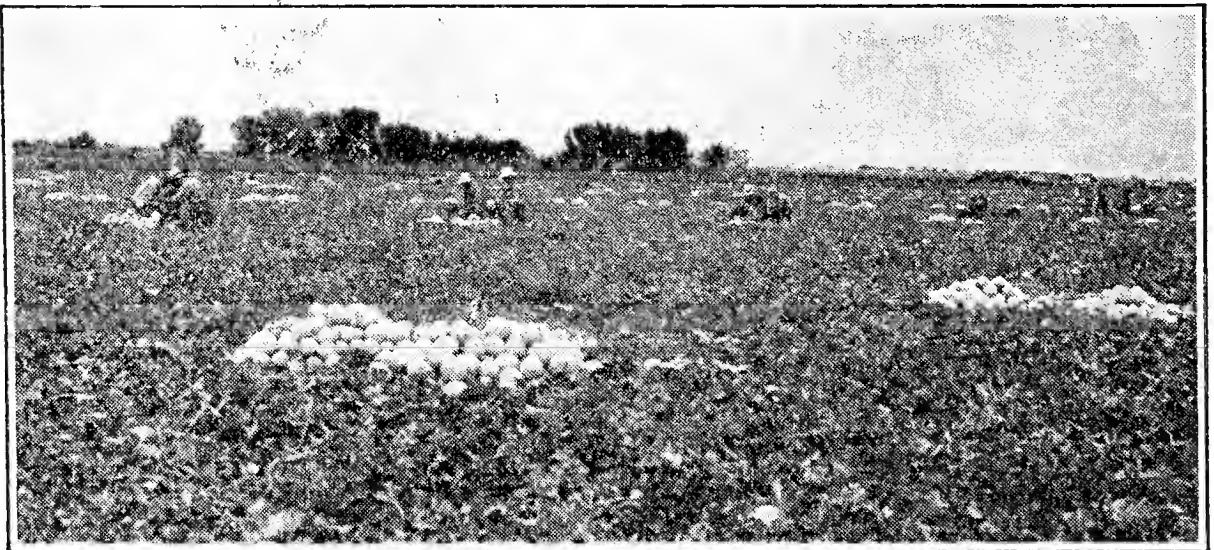
Don't pick cantaloupes from **vines diseased with mildew**. If cantaloupes are subject to mildew in your district, we suggest that you use the Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45.

Don't pack melons you would not buy to eat yourself if you were the customer.

Don't buy **cheap seed**. Your crop costs about fifty dollars per acre, and often more, considering rental of land, before you begin to pick, and poor seed may cut the value of the crop in two and even more. Two to four dollars per acre for the best seeds is small compared with other costs. **Buy the best seed.**

"Plant seeds of known origin."

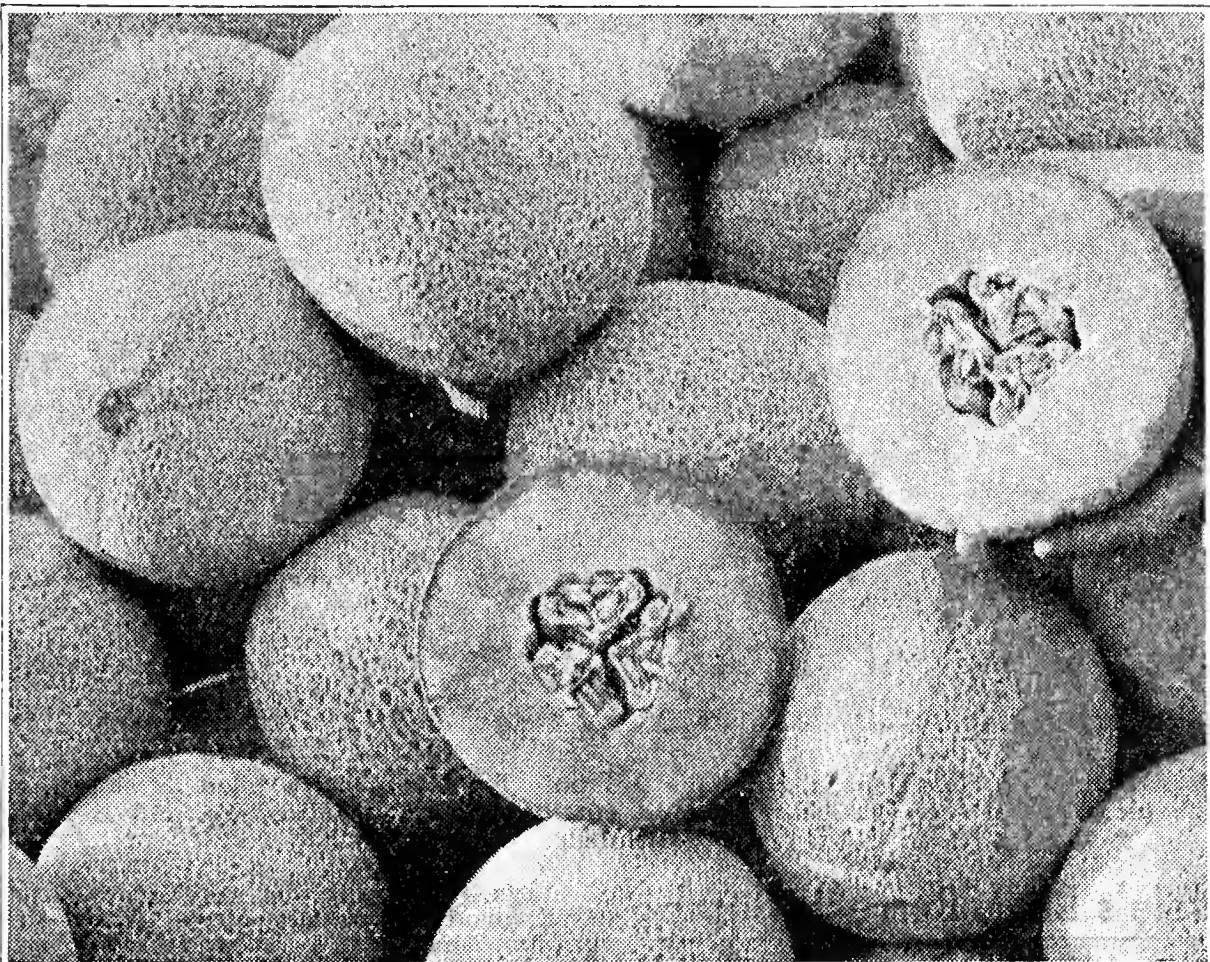
We grow the cantaloupe seed we sell.



Cutting a fine field of cantaloupes for seed. One reason why our cantaloupe seed is better being that the seeding is done by our own crew of men. We have better control of the operation and experienced employees wash and dry the seed. Selections and rejections can be made if necessary and danger of mixture is less. Chance of receiving seed from market fields is eliminated. This method is better than contracting with the farmer as practiced by some sources of supply.

Cantaloupe

Rocky Ford,
Home of Cantaloupes.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.



This is the Improved H. B. No. 36; Better Than Ever Before.

Improved H. B. No. 36

85 days. Is a beautiful melon; highly flavored, really good to eat and has proven its worth by becoming the most popular

cantaloupe with large shippers the past several seasons. So wonderfully uniform that it is an outstanding breeding accomplishment. In size it is large, packing mostly 36's or using the Jumbo flat crate 12's. Melon is solidly netted, little if any suture and no ribs. The rich, spicy salmon flesh is deep, fine grained and holds up well for long distance shipping. While primarily bred for the shipping trade, its many fine qualities make it ideal for roadside market and home gardens. Wherever cantaloupes are grown, we recommend this melon to melon growers; for north—where the seasons are short—for south to be first on the market with a real good cantaloupe. The only exception to this would be in districts where powdery mildew is prevalent, in which case we would recommend the New Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45.

STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

H. B. No. 112

87 days. This melon differs from the No. 36 mainly in shape, being round instead of slightly oblong; this type being preferred by some shippers. Diameter slightly larger than No. 36 but shorter in length. Flesh extremely thick.

STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

FROM CLARKSTON, WASH. I raised 25,000 tomato plants last spring from your select crown set Marglobe and Earliana seed; they were the thriftiest plants I have ever had. I have also raised melons from your seed with good results.

PROTECT YOUR CANTALOUPE CROPS FROM CUCUMBER BEETLES AND APHIS

You will find some suggestions as to controlling these pests given on page 88.

Cantaloupe

Read the article "Growing Cantaloupes" beginning Page 37.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.



A fine field of Hale's Best, Burrell's Jumbo. The melons are piled as shown in the picture and then graded and hand cut. The girls are Barbara and Bernita Burrell.

Hale's Best, Burrell's Jumbo

85 days. The original stocks of Hale's Best produced some very large fine melons that were exceptionally well adapted to roadside market selling and for bulk hauling in trucks. They were so extremely large, however, that they were hardly as well suited to packing in crates as some of the smaller types. By critical selection we have produced a uniform type of this having a distinct stripe or suture running from stem to blossom end. It is a big melon; the average weight from our seed fields being about 4½ lbs. each, which would mean that the melons pack nine or even less to the Jumbo flat crate. Well netted between the distinct suture, practically no ribs. Flesh is thick, deep salmon, flavor sweet and of fine eating quality. Because of its firm flesh it holds up and keeps longer than any other H. B.

STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



Saving Special Stock Seed of H. B. No. 10.

Improved H. B. No. 10

87 days. In some of the growing sections where melons naturally grow too large, there is call for a melon slightly smaller than the H. B. No. 36. For this trade, we recommend the H. B. No. 10. Netting is finer and more closely spaced than the H. B. No. 36. In size and exterior appearance, it resembles Burrell's Superfecto. Packs 15's. Flesh thick, deep salmon, sweet and of fine quality.

STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.20) (5 lbs., \$5.25) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

Cantaloupe

ROCKY FORD
Home of Cantaloupes.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.



H. B. 1938.

H. B. 1938

85 days. The H. B. varieties are unquestionably the leaders with cantaloupe shippers except in districts where there is powdery mildew. So much work is being done in the way of improving stocks and so many strains introduced that we have decided each year to list what we consider to be the best from the shipper's standpoint as that year's model, hence the 1938. This is about the same size as the Improved H. B. No. 36, although it holds its size better late in the picking season. Color and texture of flesh the same, but hardly as thick meated. Netting heaviest of the H. B.'s and is less inclined to run to slick melons in the later pickings than any of these strains yet introduced.

STOCK SEED

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Burrell's Superfecto

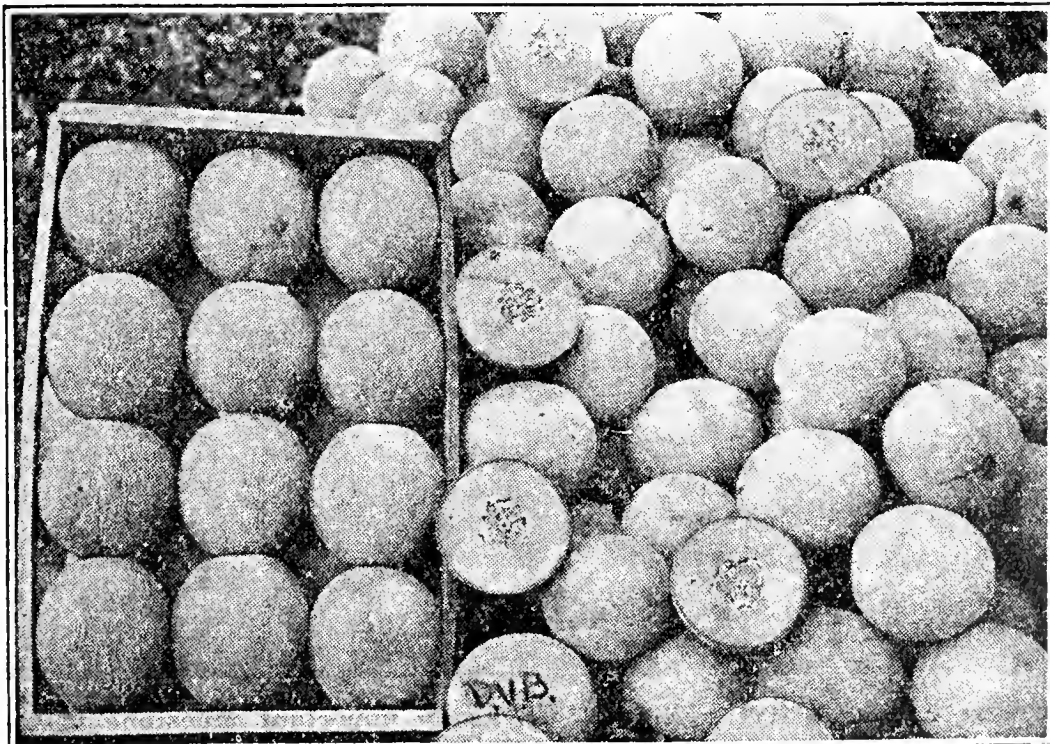
92 days. This variety of our own introduction is especially recommended for planting where melons are inclined to rust. Pack 12 to 15 to the Jumbo flat crate. The netting is well developed and closely laced, covering the entire melon "Solid Net." Flesh, rich orange salmon, thick, and seed cavity very small; quality is unexcelled, flesh is fine grained, very sweet and spicy. The best cantaloupe for late market.

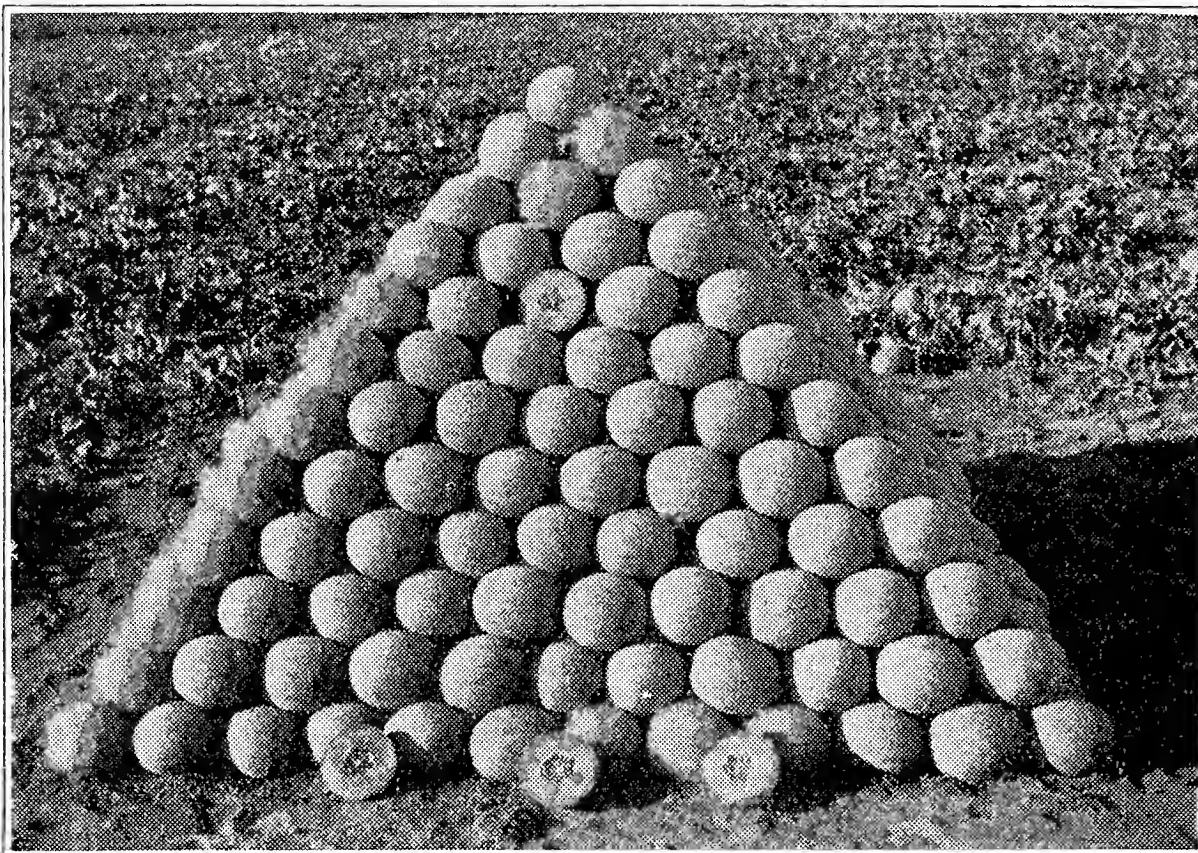
STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.





Photograph taken on one of our Seed Farms. This shows the new Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45. Uniform in size, thick fleshed and really good to eat.

Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45

The greatest achievement in scientific cantaloupe breeding. Dr. Jagger and his associates working in connection with the U. S. D. A. made about 8,000 crosses endeavoring to find a melon that would resist powdery mildew and at the same time be "good eatin'" and a good shipper. The No. 45 was selected from all of these as being the best fitted for reproduction. It was "good news" to the Imperial Valley Cantaloupe growers, and after the 1937 shipping season was closed, it was still "good news." 100% powdery mildew resistance is not its only merit. It can be vine ripened, picked full slip at which stage it carries an attractive yellow ripe color underneath the closely laced netting. Pre-cooled it will ship to eastern markets and arrive in the consumer's hands in first class condition. Our selection has been toward a slightly smaller type, rather round instead of too oblong (note illustration). Very thick fleshed, uniform in appearance. Our strain is slightly smaller than the H. B. No. 36 as grown here. Cantaloupe shippers who have seen our fields advise that we were fortunate in having decided to select toward the smaller type because this melon is inclined to grow rather large in the Imperial Valley.

STOCK SEED

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid.



Growers believe that the New 45 marks an important milestone in the progress of the Cantaloupe industry.

Cantaloupe

ROCKY FORD
Home of Cantaloupes.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Burrell Gem

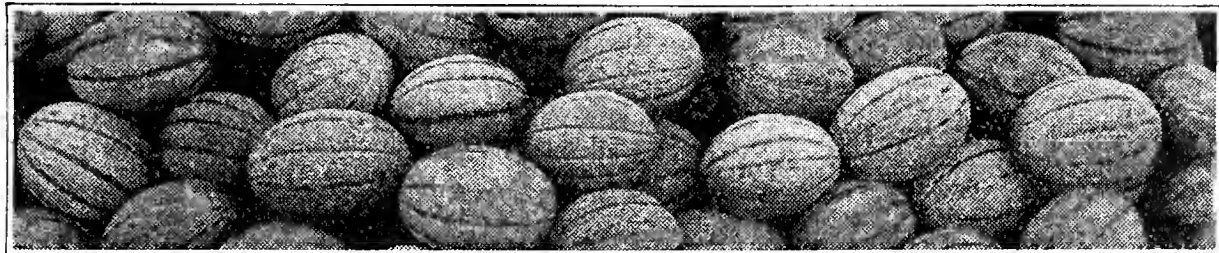
98 days. Our own introduction. One of the best shippers for some sections where there is little rainfall and irrigation is depended upon. Fruits, oval, 6 inches long, 4½ inches in diameter, well developed, closely laced netting, unnetted suture between the ribs. Flesh deep orange salmon, thick, very fine grained, spicy and sweet. Packs 12 to the Jumbo flat crate.

STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.



Part of a Pile of Burrell Gems Ready to Cut for Seed.

Burrell Gem Jumbo

100 days. A large selection sometimes called Ordway Pink Meat. Weight 5 pounds; rind well netted and tough; flesh, deep salmon, very thick and of good quality. Good shipper and desirable for roadside market because of its large size and attractive appearance. Inclined to crack if season is too wet. Packs 7 to 9 to the Jumbo flat crate.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Hearts of Gold—Large Round Type

Price same as Burrell's Oblong Type Hearts of Gold

Burrell's Oblong Type Hearts of Gold

88 days. We developed this melon from the Hoodoo, which was a nearly round melon, slightly flattened from stem to blossom. We first introduced it as Burrell's Oblong Type Hoodoo. The name was later changed to Hearts of Gold. Size a little larger than the standard Rocky Ford. Well netted except a narrow stripe between shallow ribs; very firm and a good shipper; deep golden flesh is of the finest quality; sweet, spicy and distinctly flavored.

STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Salmon Tinted Pollock 10-25

90 days. This very uniform melon of the Rocky Ford type is covered with a closely laced grey netting. Flesh, green, changing to salmon near the seed cavity. Melons practically all standard in size; flavor very good and a good shipper. Packs 15 to the standard flat crate.

STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.20) (5 lbs., \$5.25) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

Eden Gem (Rocky Ford Green Flesh)

92 days. A green fleshed Rocky Ford type, slightly oblong, solidly netted, very firm and highly resistant to rust. A good shipper. Packs 15 to the standard flat crate. Flesh, green, deep, fine grained and sweet.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Pearl Pink Meat or Abbott's Pearl

95 days. Has a very tough, hard pearl colored rind; flesh, salmon colored, and of good flavor. It is a good shipper, packs 12 to the standard flat crate.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.



Muskmelon

Days to Maturity, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Anne Arundel or Bottomly

85 days. Oblong, well netted and slightly ribbed, no netting across suture between ribs. Weight 4 pounds. Flesh, green, deep, fine grained, sweet and spicy. Excellent for home garden and local market. Only a few days later than Early Knight, which it resembles.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

Banana

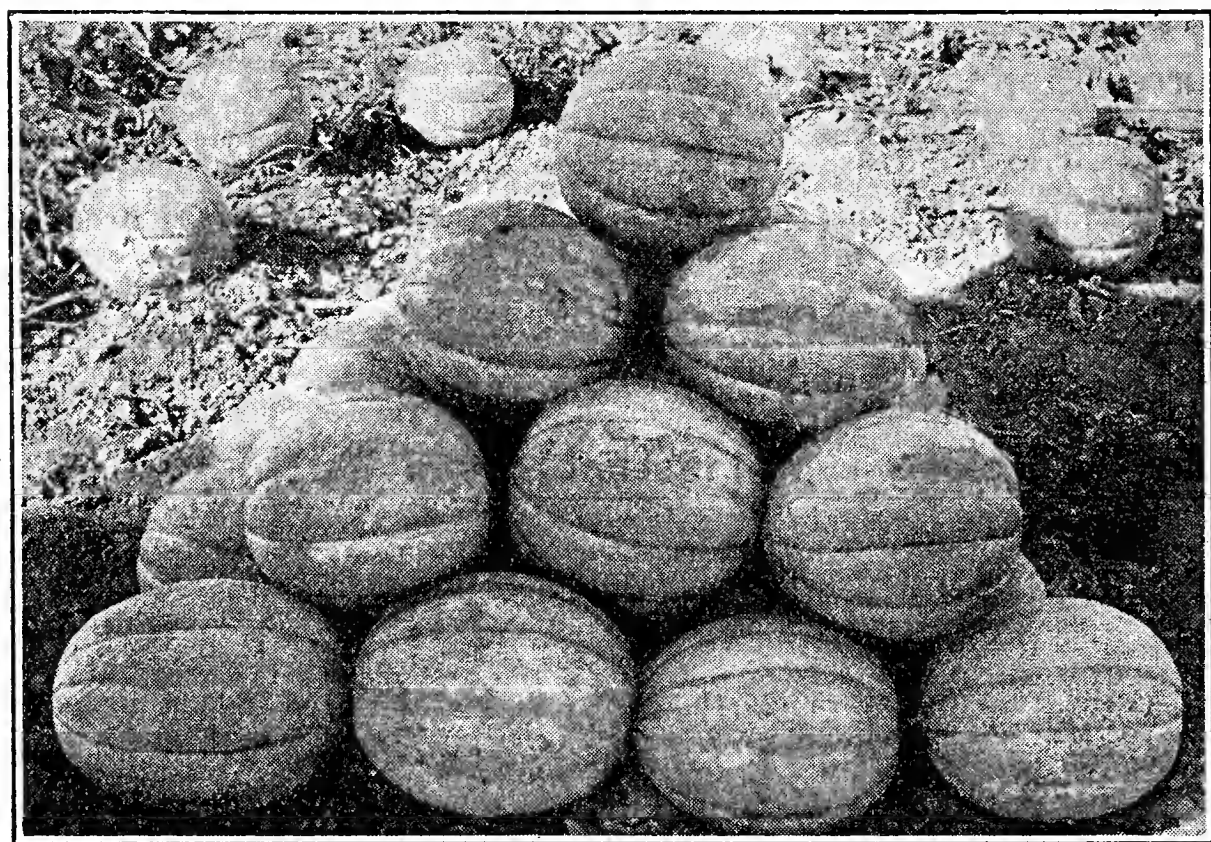
100 days. A fine, smooth light yellow banana shaped Muskmelon. Length 2 to 2½ feet, weight 6 pounds; flesh salmon, good for late planting in south.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Bender's Surprise

95 days. Of the same general type as Tip Top but has a much thicker flesh, and is a few days later. Fruits, oblong with full rounded ends; weight 7 pounds, coarse netting, distinctly ribbed; skin, hard and greyish yellow at maturity. Flesh, bright salmon of delicious quality, carries well, but not recommended for long distance shipping.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.



Muskmelon Tip Top. (Listed page 46.)

Early Knight

82 days. An early highly flavored melon for local market; similar to Anne Arundel, but smaller and earlier. Well netted, slightly ribbed, no netting across the suture between the ribs. Flesh, green, fine grained, sweet and of excellent quality.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Emerald Gem

82 days. An old favorite for the home garden. Will not stand shipping. Fruits flattened globe, distinctly ribbed, smooth with practically no netting and dark green in color. Flesh thick, deep salmon orange, fine grained and of good flavor.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Golden Champlain

80 days. The earliest orange flesh muskmelon. Valuable for home garden and nearby market. Fruits round and slightly flattened, shallow ribbed and more or less netted; flesh salmon orange, medium thick, juicy, and of sweet musky flavor. One of our customers at a latitude 800 miles north of Montreal has grown these melons successfully.

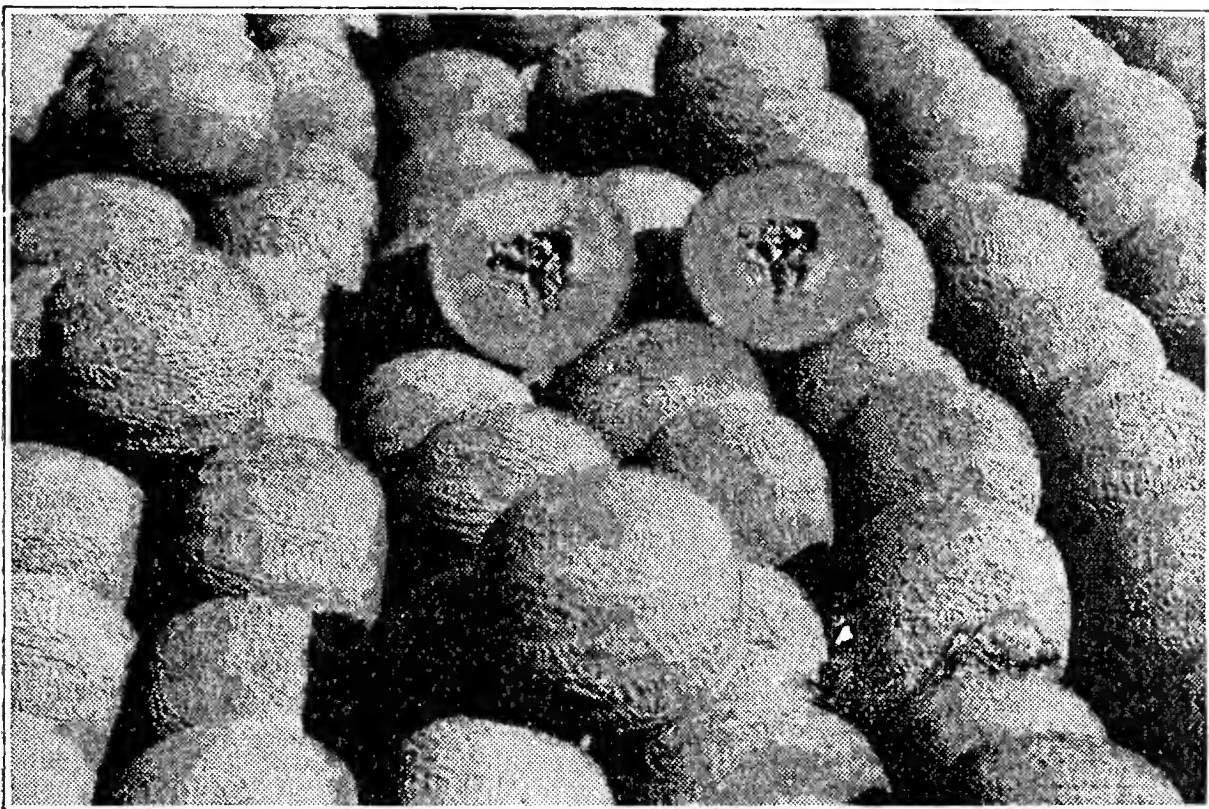
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

FROM FLORESVILLE, TEXAS. I have always had good melons grown from the seed I order from you, and can say I recommend Burrell's Seeds.

FROM WEATHERFORD, TEXAS. We are highly pleased with your seed. The best garden we ever raised was with your seed entirely.

Muskmelon

Days to Maturity, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.



Honey Rock

Honey Rock 85 days. Judging by seed sales, Honey Rock has become the favorite melon in the north central states. We have developed a strain that is more solidly netted and with thicker flesh. Rind is tough, brittle and hard; coarsely netted. Fruits round, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Flesh medium thick, delicate, deep salmon color, juicy and quality unexcelled. While a very sweet melon, it is not inclined to crack. Excellent for home and roadside market and may be shipped moderate distances.

STOCK SEED. Saved from the finest of the first melons to ripen.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED. Saved only from melons that would be good shippers.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Milwaukee Market 90 days. A large variety, weighing 5 to 6 pounds. Nearly round, slightly ribbed; skin, light green. Flesh, deep salmon, very sweet. A fair keeper, but will not stand shipping a long distance. Very attractive in appearance and delicious in flavor. Our strain of this variety is thicker fleshed and carries some more netting than is usual.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Osage Extra Early 85 days. A week or more earlier than the old type Osage, smaller and more uniform in size. Flesh, thick, rich salmon, and of excellent quality. An extra good melon for home garden and roadside market; 6 to 7 inches long, almost round, slightly ribbed, thin netting.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Osage or Millers Cream 90 days. An old favorite that still maintains its popularity. Fruits large, oval, ribbed and have a dark green skin lightly marked with fine open grey netting. Flesh rich orange-salmon, thick and of pleasing flavor. Seed cavity small. A main crop sort.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

A SEEDSMAN'S DUTY

You are probably familiar with Edgar A. Guest's poem entitled "A Package of Seed." It begins: "I paid a dime for a package of seeds and the clerk tossed them out with a flip," and concludes: "In this bright little package, now isn't it odd? You've a dime's worth of something known only to God." How true this is, because in most cases there is no way you can tell the variety, trueness to type, productiveness or hardiness by examining the seed. You may readily pass on the sample, and germination tests can easily be made for viability, but you must depend upon the seedsman for all of the other important considerations.

(Continued on page 63)

Muskmelon

Days to Maturity, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.



Pride of Wisconsin.

Pride of Wisconsin

85 days. Evidently a cross between Honey Rock and Hearts of Gold. We think it very desirable because it combines the tough rind and unsurpassed flavor of the Honey Rock with flesh texture of the Hearts of Gold. Will stand shipping moderate distances. Melons solidly netted with a very coarse, loosely laced grey netting, slightly ribbed. Some larger than Honey Rock. The thick flesh is salmon in color.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

Tip Top

88 days. (Illustrated page 44.) We have a special selection of this which is a great improvement over the old Tip Top, very uniform in size, shape and quality; light slate colored rind, slightly netted. Flesh, very thick, fine grained, rich salmon, sweet, spicy and considered the best by many. About 7½ inches long, broad, oval.

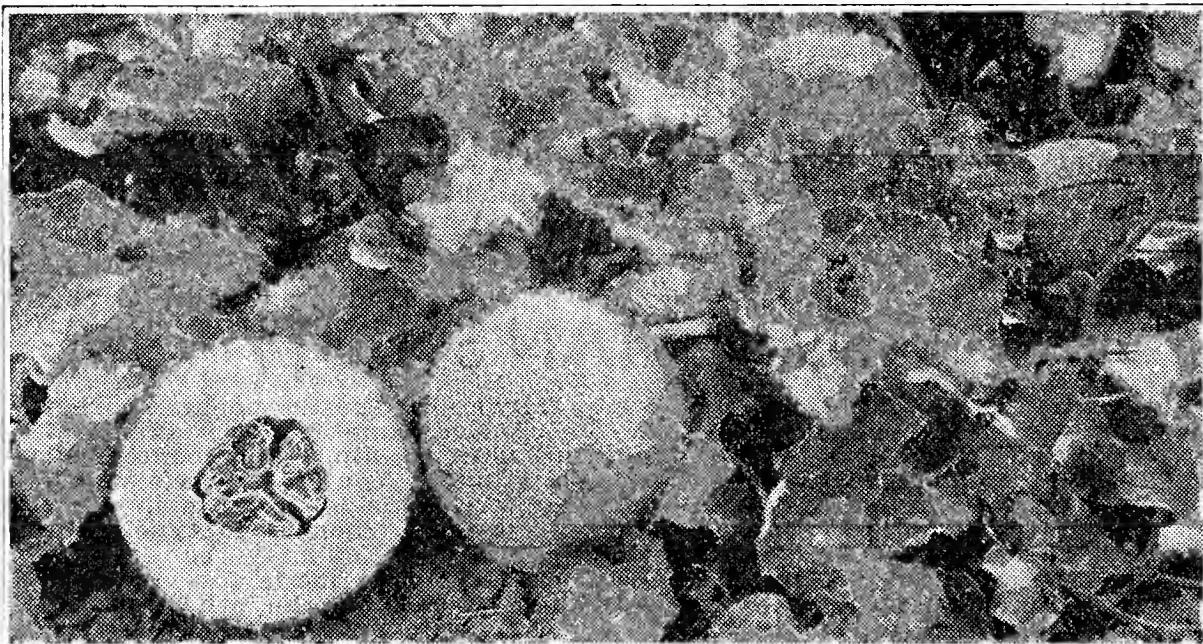
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

White Melons

Melons Derived from Honey Dew.

Days to Maturity, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

So many melons of the Honey Dew type have been introduced the past few years that shippers have designated this class as White Melons. Included in this class are Honey Dew Green Fleshed, Honey Dew Golden Fleshed, Honey Ball, Weaver Special, Golden Glow Honey Dew and the new Globe of Gold. These melons do best in semi-arid climates and under irrigation. **Not recommended for growing where there is too much rainfall.** If not already successfully grown in your district, we suggest that you make trial plantings to determine their fitness for production under your growing conditions.



Weaver's Special.

White Melons

Do Best in Semi-Arid Districts under Irrigation, otherwise try several seasons before making extensive plantings.

Weaver Special

92 days. In outward appearance it is of golden ivory color, which strangely seems to permit you to see through the thin, tough rind and marvel at the beautiful reddish flesh within. When cut, a pleasant surprise awaits you—flesh smoother than any other cantaloupe—a delightful flavor all its own. Although jumbo in size the seed is held tightly in a very small cavity, with a depth of flesh rarely found in melons of its size. Should be picked as soon as full slip as it goes through a ripening process for five or six days after being picked at this stage. Eating qualities are better when the melons reach the market than when shipped. Packs 45 to the jumbo square crate and is fairly even in size and type for a new introduction. Is earlier than Honey Dew and can be grown as far north as Michigan and Ohio.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

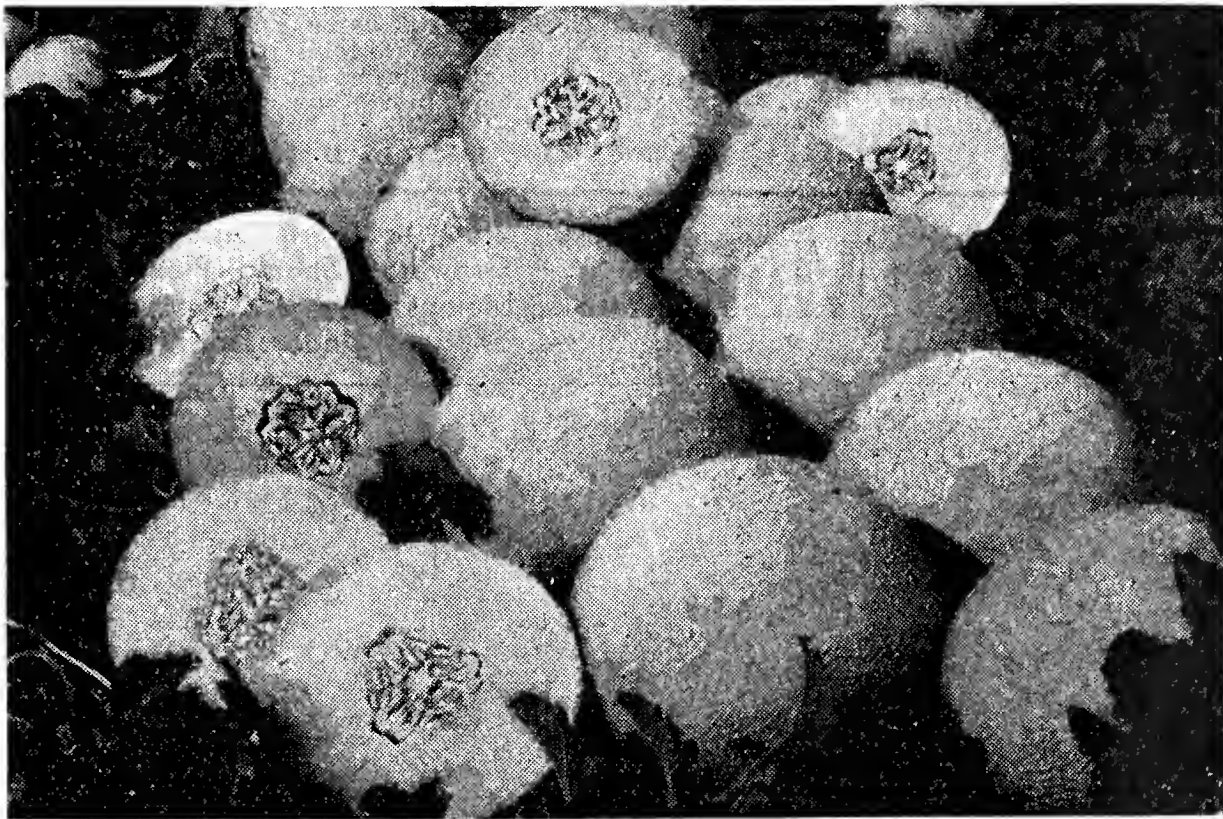
Imperial Special

Identical with Weaver Special. Weaver Special was one of the All-America Winners for 1935 entered under the same "Sunkist."

Honey Ball

105 days. This melon brings excellent prices on the Eastern markets. It cannot be grown where seasons are shorter than here at Rocky Ford. This is a very delicious melon. It resembles a small Honey Dew but has a slight tendency to net. The thick green flesh is very sweet and the flavor well liked; size about 5 inches in diameter. Honey Ball keeps well and is an excellent shipper.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.



Globe of Gold.

Globe of Gold (New)

92 days. We consider this to be the best new development in White Melons. It is a selection from Weaver Special. Globe in shape, very thick fleshed. Skin golden in appearance covered with a slight netting. Seed cavity small. Flesh orange colored and it equals in flavor, if not surpasses, any of the other White Melons. Size fairly uniform, packing mostly Jumbo 36's.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.

Golden Glow Honey Dew

92 days. A good true stock of the melon introduced as Golden Honeymoon. Flesh is very thick, green and much like that of Honey Dew, although many prefer it. One of the most beautiful melons on the market and its rich golden color causes ready sale at higher prices. Earlier than Honey Dew and withstands heat better. Rind turns yellow when two-thirds grown. Do not pick until they slip from the vine with slight pressure.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

White Melons

Melons Derived from the Honey Dew. Days to Maturity, See Page 2. Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.



One of our seed fields of Honey Dew, Green Fleshed, showing tremendous possible yields.

Honey Dew—Green Meated (Antibes)

112 days. Of African origin and requires a long season. Ours is the smooth globe type preferred by the leading shippers. Rind, smooth, hard, no netting, creamy white changing to a slightly golden tinge when ripe. Flesh, light emerald green, thick, juicy and tender, the sweetest of all melons.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

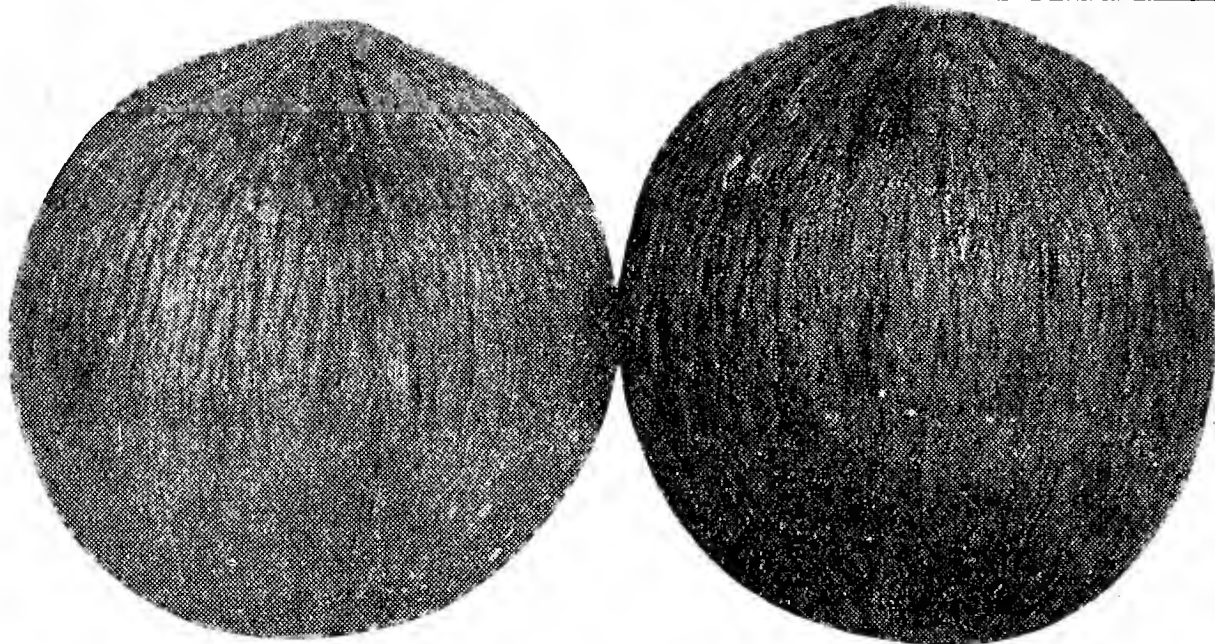
Honey Dew Mildew Resistant No. 60

110 days. Recommended for planting in sections where there is powdery mildew. Melons very uniform in shape and size and easily picked. Rind smooth; flesh light emerald green, extremely thick, juicy and tender. Seed cavity has slight orange tinge but this color does not extend into the flesh. While resistant to powdery mildew, it is more susceptible to mosaic than the regular Honey Dew.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Winter Melons

Only Southern and Western Growers Should Plant These Melons. They Do Best in Arid Sections Under Irrigation.



Golden Beauty Casaba.

Golden Beauty Casaba

115 days. This is the finest of the casabas and is a money maker for market growers wherever casabas mature well. Of tropical origin, grown largely in the hotter sections of California. Stands up well and may be shipped long distances. Fruits medium large, globe shaped; weight 6 pounds; skin tough, wrinkled and golden yellow in color. Flesh white, luscious and spicy when properly ripened.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Persian

115 days. We are, this year, releasing a new stock we have just developed. It is some earlier than the regular Persian, slightly smaller, fruits globular, 6 to 8 inches in diameter; solidly netted. Skin dark green; flesh thick, bright orange and of a distinct spicy flavor. This strain is known as the "Small Persian." Weight about 8 pounds and is more desirable for marketing than the regular Persian.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.

Watermelons

Plant 10 to 12 seeds to the hill and thin to one plant. About 2 lbs. per acre; 4 oz. to one hundred hills.

GROWING WATERMELONS

CULTURE—To successfully grow watermelons it is absolutely necessary to have good seed. Then select proper soil and give it proper cultivation and irrigation (if under irrigation) and if not prepare the land to drain off or retain the moisture, depending upon whether you get much or little rain-fall, and the results are usually very good.

Select a well-drained sandy loam; new sod land is best; any good loamy soil which is well drained is good.

If under irrigation run large furrows 8 feet apart and plant the hills well up on the border 8 to 10 feet apart. Be careful not to irrigate too often.

Watermelons are lovers of drouth and the finest melons are grown under semi-arid conditions.

Plow deep and harrow well to make a fine seed bed. A liberal coat of stable manure disced in before plowing will increase the size and yield.

If not under irrigation, plow the land in ridges by first throwing out a dead furrow, then back-furrowing into the dead furrow four or five furrows from each side. Some advocate no harrowing in windy sections, leaving the soil rough for the reason that vines cling to the ground and are not whipped about.

Do most of the cultivating with the harrow, setting the teeth straight and cultivate deep.

It is sometimes desirable to turn the ends of the runners when they begin to reach out across the row and give an extra cultivation. This should be done carefully so as not to damage the small melons. This sometimes results in a delay in the setting of fruit.

Keep a fine mulch on the surface and do not let any weeds grow.

If you use commercial fertilizer mix it thoroughly with the soil around the hill, but do not leave any lumps under the hills where the first roots will reach it, or it will burn the roots and check the growth if not kill the plant.

Some southern growers advocate the use of up to 700 lbs. of fertilizer per acre, analyzing about 8% phosphoric acid, 6% potash, 6% ammonia, preferably made from nitrate of soda; cotton seed meal, dried blood, super phosphate, muriate and sulphate of potash. Use two applications, applying $\frac{1}{2}$ the amount before planting and the balance as a side dressing as the vines begin to run.

Do not plant on land where melons were grown before, even if four or five years before, if you have other good land. The vines remove something from the soil not readily replaced, and following crops usually produce deformed melons with black ends or shriveled ends, even from the best of seeds, while the same seed on adjoining land, where melons have not been grown before, will produce large melons of the finest quality. Sometimes, due to unfavorable growing conditions, the first set will produce some ill-shaped or black ended melons. These should be pulled from the vines, allowing more shapely melons to set on.

Do not press on melons to see if they are ripe. This injures them and results in very poor melons. A slight thump with the finger, if the sound rings clear and a high tone, indicates a green melon; if a hollow, low tone, or rather dead tone, the melon is ripe.

Usually the curl where the melon attaches to the vine dies when the melon is ripe. By a little practice you can tell by the color. A bright, growing color indicates a green melon; a dull green indicates ripeness.

OUR WATERMELON SEED

We have been growing Watermelon Seed since 1896 and while we grow a large acreage at the present time practically all of it goes direct to planters, many of whom plant from 20 to 100 acres or more each. We have watched the principal growing sections and the markets to know the varieties most in demand and those of the highest quality.

Nearly all the old varieties have been dropped and in their places we offer new improved sorts of better quality, larger and better shippers. All of these are from critically selected stock seeds and each is grown well separated from any other variety to prevent mixing.

Our 1904 catalog listed the popular varieties of that day. Kleckley Sweet is the only one of these listed in this catalog. It is one of the best for local market and home garden. Dixie Queen and the New Early Kansas Melon seem to be taking the place of Stone Mountain in the large, round shipping class. Black Seeded Chilean is an excellent small round melon. Western shippers prefer Klondike. Sugar content usually averages 3% or 4% more than such melons as Kleckley Sweet. Oregon uses the Striped Klondike a great deal and California the Early Small Black Seeded type and Brown Seeded. Southern growers should try Burrell's Klondike; this is a large square ended strain of excellent quality. Burrell's Grey and Burrell's Red Heart Watson will please shippers requiring large, oblong shape melons. Burrell's Grey is the best of the grey rind melons, and in our trials we have as yet found no strain of Tom Watson equal to our Red Heart Watson.

Watermelons

Avoid Planting on Land That Has Produced Watermelons Before.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Angelino Black Seeded

90 days. Slightly oblong with bluntly rounded ends. When well grown on sandy soil without too much moisture is one of the best flavored melons. Weight about 28 pounds; dark green with thick, tough rind. Flesh is very deep red, stringless and sweet; seeds black. Stands shipping well for moderate distances on account of its shape and tough rind. A home and market garden sort.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid.



Burrell's Grey.

Burrell's Grey

90 days. So far superior to other long grey melons that we have dropped Irish Grey, Thurmond and others from our list. This is of our own development and introduction. Fruits large, weighing, as a rule, 40 to 45 pounds; oblong and full as shown in illustration. Color light greyish green. Rind extremely hard and tough, making it a good shipper. Flesh firm, stringless, bright red and eating quality about as good as possible in a shipping melon.

STOCK SEED saved from large, ideal melons.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Chilean Black Seeded

88 days. A very fine melon of exceptional eating quality and a favorite in California. Shape nearly round. Color medium dark green veined with darker green. Flesh deep red, melting and stringless. Seeds small and black. Try it for home use or shipping short distances. Weight about 28 pounds.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 85c) (5 lbs., \$3.70) prepaid.



Threshing Dixie Queen Watermelons. The thresher consists of a crusher and revolving reel which removes the seed. This, together with the juice, flows into a washer on the side of the machine. The washer removes the juice and pulp and after rinsing the seed is ready for the drying trays. Note that the finest of the large melons are being threshed for the stock seed grade.



The new Watermelon Sensation, Early Kansas. The boy is Billie Burrell. His expression should be enough to convince anyone that the melons are good to eat.

Early Kansas

80 days. Productiveness is equal to, or better than any other melon. So robust a grower that it should show a profit under conditions where other varieties might not. The earliest large, round shipping melon; usually 30 to 40 pounds with some specimens up to 60 pounds in weight. Rind tough, color light green with broad bands of wavy stripes. Flesh bright red; fine texture, and rivals Kleckley Sweet and Dixie Queen in quality. Seeds red changing to buff when cured. Rapidly becoming the most popular melon in Kansas and eastern Colorado.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.20) (5 lbs., \$5.25) prepaid.



Plant Dixie Queens well away from the road; everybody likes them.

Dixie Queen

85 days. This attractive, large, round melon made a hit from the start, and in addition to being a splendid shipper and a heavy yielder, its striking appearance commands instant attention and ready sale. Its flavor and quality bring repeat customers. Fruits almost round, light green veined with dark green; rind tough. Flesh rich scarlet, sweet and stringless. Ordinary size about 35 pounds, but will grow to as large as 60 pounds. Seeds small and white. A shy seeding variety, and the price higher than some. In saving our stock seed, we noted in one lot that it required 500 melons averaging 40 pounds each to make 17 pounds of seed.

STOCK SEED

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid.

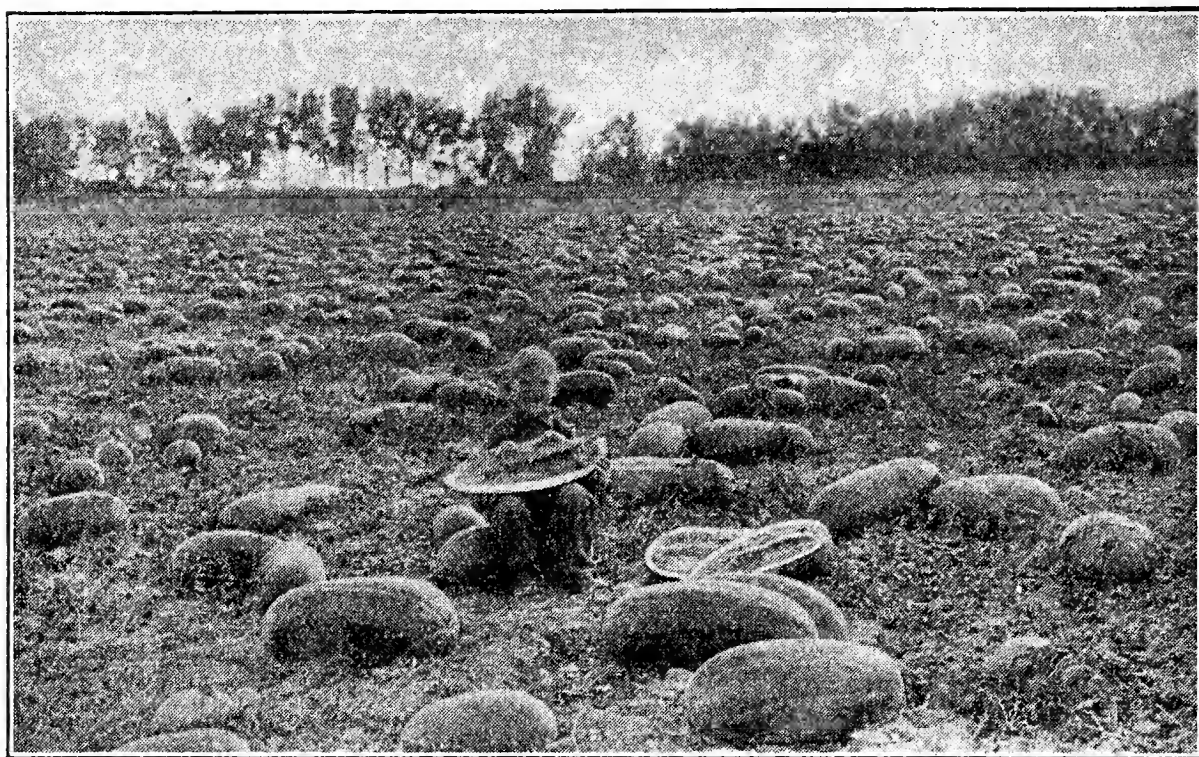
Watermelons

"Precious Things Come in Small Packages." Our Klondike Watermelons Are No Exception.

Golden Honey

82 days. The best of the Golden fleshed melons for home use and local market. Weight 25 pounds, nearly round, slightly oblong, light green with mottled dark green stripes; rind brittle. Flesh rich, sweet, golden cream color, distinctly flavored and preferred by many.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 85c) (5 lbs., \$3.70) prepaid.



The melon that has stood the test of time. Our 1904 catalog listed the popular varieties of that day. Kleckley Sweet is the only one of these listed in this catalog and it is still popular for the home garden.

Kleckley Sweet, Burrell's Improved

85 days. The most popular home garden sort. Our strain is known by some as the "Hard Shelled Kleckley." Rind is very thin, and not as brittle as some strains. Melons are oblong, very dark green and nearly the same diameter at both ends. Flesh light red, and very sweet and melting. Seeds white and less seeds per melon than almost any other sort. Will carry well up to 200 miles; not recommended for shipping any great distance.

STOCK SEED saved from large ideal melons.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Klondike, Early Black Seeded

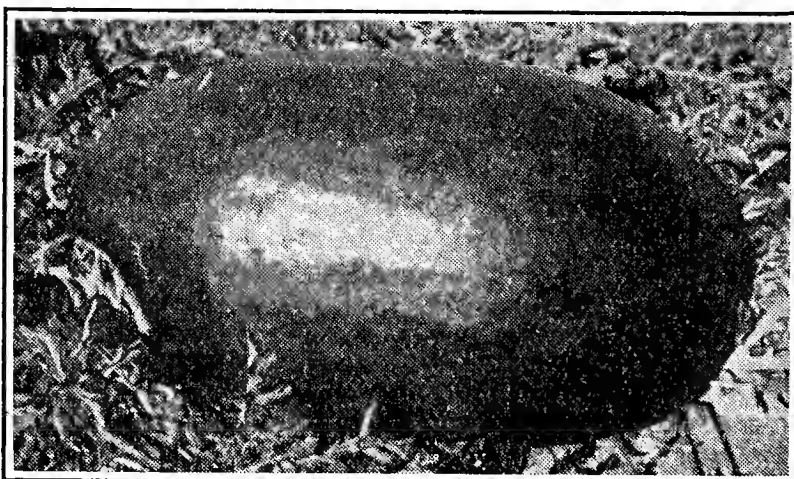
85 days. This is the very small seeded strain which is so popular with California shippers. Weight 18 to 20 pounds. Fruits short, oblong with shallow ribs when ripe, tapers some to the blossom end; color pure green. Flesh deep red, very sweet and melting. Also known as University strain.

STOCK SEED, saved from selected melons.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



Burrell's select strains of Klondike Watermelon are outstanding in uniformity.

Watermelons

"Precious Things Come in Small Packages." Our Klondike Watermelons Are No Exception.

Klondike, Brown Seeded

90 days. This is the original strain of Klondike, and has until the past few years been the favorite with California planters. Fruits short, oblong, slightly tapered to the blossom end, shallow ribbed when ripe; pure green rind. Flesh deep red, stringless, and melting. Weight about 25 pounds. Seeds small, spotted white and brown.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid.

Klondike, Burrell's Strain

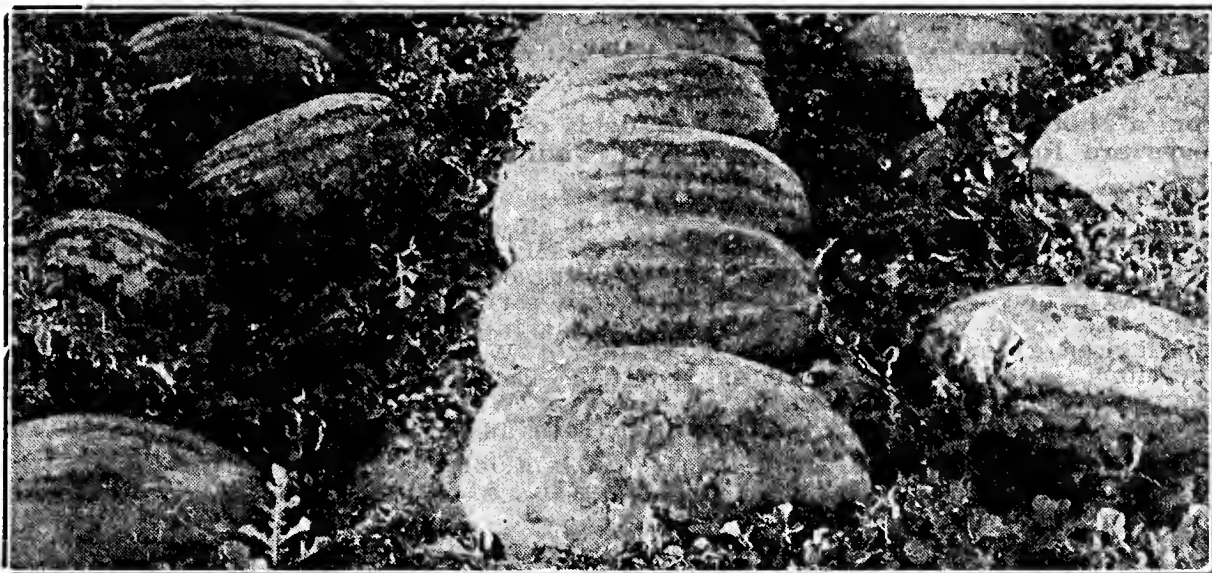
90 days. A large selection of the Klondike developed for southern and eastern use. Weight averages about 30 pounds when well grown; we have grown them weighing 35 pounds or more. Fruits oblong and tapering to the blossom end like the other Klondikes. Color dark green, deep red meat; thin, tough rind, slightly ribbed when ripe. Fairly good shipper and of excellent eating quality. Seeds large, mostly dark brown and black. Do not recommend for California planting.

STOCK SEED, saved from large, ideal melons.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid.



Watermelon Striped Klondike

Striped Klondike

90 days. The best small melon we have ever seen, considering both eating and shipping qualities. Flesh is deep red, sweet, stringless and melting. Rind light green conspicuously striped with darker green, advertising itself on the market; thin, hard and tough, making it desirable for shipping. The firm flesh will keep many days. Size is just right for the customer to carry home, weight averaging about 25 pounds. A common expression of those who ate these melons in our seed fields: "The best melon I have ever eaten." Melon seed sales indicate that this is rapidly becoming one of the most popular sorts, and it is especially well liked in Oregon.

STOCK SEED, saved from selected melons.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Stone Mountain or Dixie Bell

82 days. Southern shippers plant extensive acreages of this for shipping to northern markets. Fruits large, often weighing 50 pounds, broad, oval, almost round with blocky ends. Rind grey green with indistinct veining, hard and tough. Flesh bright crimson, sweet and crisp. Vine hardy and can be grown in some sections where long varieties do not do well.

STOCK SEED, saved from large, ideal melons.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

FROM SIBLEY, LA. Whenever I want a real good watermelon I cut a Stone Mountain from Burrell's seed. But when I have company and want to show off I call for a Burrell's Grey. I find that most people consider the Burrell's Grey the most beautiful of all the watermelons, and it has quality too. A ripe Burrell's Grey never fails to win.

Watermelons

For the Particular Planter. When Better Melon Seeds Are Grown. Burrell Will Grow Them.



From a photograph taken in one of our fields of Burrell's Red Heart Watson. The boys are Robert Burrell, Jerry Burrell, Jimmie Burrell and Delavan Burrell.

Burrell's Red Heart Watson

90 to 95 days. Markets calling for really good, large melons of the Tom Watson type will be pleased with this. A fine grained, deep red fleshed, entirely stringless and very sweet melon. There was not a white heart or an off-melon in our fields. Rind is very tough and darker green than the older strains of Watson. Under proper growing conditions will often average 40 pounds. Each year we plant in our trial ground samples of good strains of the Tom Watson from many sources. To date, we have been unable to locate a strain as good as this one.

STOCK SEED, saved from large, ideal melons.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Tom Watson Weatherford Strain

90 to 95 days. The standard shipping variety. Fruits very large, cylindrical, oblong with rounded ends. Rind dark mottled green, very tough and rather thick. Flesh bright deep red, crisp and of fair quality. Seeds brown.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid.

Winter Queen, Black Seeded

90 days. An exceptionally good keeping melon largely grown for storing and use during the late fall and early winter months. Shippers in the Rocky Ford district crate this melon like Honey Dews and ship in carlots. Fruits small, weighing about 15 pounds, nearly round, greenish white with faint irregular pale green stripes. Rind is tough and rubbery. Flesh deep red, crisp, firm and of fine quality. Seed small and black.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Winter Queen, Grey Seeded

85 days. General description same as Black Seeded sort excepting seeds are greyish green and melons larger and earlier. Grown extensively in Utah.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid.

Wondermelon

86 days. Resembles Kleckley Sweet very closely. Weight about 30 to 35 pounds, oblong, cylindrical with rounded ends, dark glossy green. Flesh bright red. Rind thin and tough, but will not stand long distance shipping. Faint tracings or indentations run the length of the melon. Eating quality excellent.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

FROM WACO, TEXAS. I have never known anyone to be disappointed in your seeds.

FROM EARLIMART, CALIF. I have always used your seed and can highly recommend them.

Citron

Red Seeded

95 days. A standard preserving citron. Globe shaped, 7 to 8 inches in diameter, medium green streaked with dark green.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Okra

Dwarf Stalked Long Green Prolific



Okra White Velvet.

A sturdy, prolific canning sort. Plants 3 feet; pods dark green, fleshy, tender, tapered near the tip, and reach length of 7 to 8 inches.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.10) prepaid.

Perkins Perfection

Mammoth Green

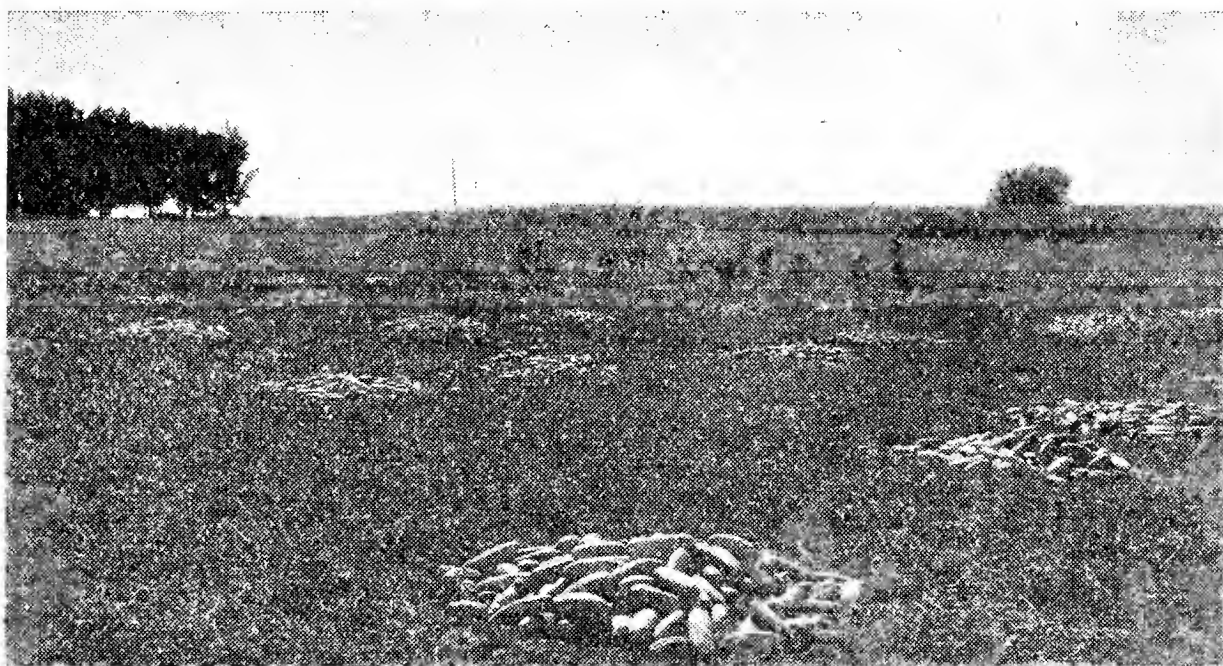
Pod A desirable market and canning variety. Plants 4 feet high; pods bright green, 7 to 8 inches long, slender, meaty, pointed and ribbed.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.10) prepaid.

White Velvet

A standard variety in the south for home gardens and market. Plants 3½ feet; pods round, smooth, free from ridges, greyish white in color, 6 to 7 inches long, tapered, meaty and tender.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.10) prepaid.



Piling Cucumbers on one of Seed Farms.

The Rocky Ford district produces probably 80% of America's Cucumber seed supply. We are in position to know that our stocks of cucumber are at least as good as the best obtainable from any other source. Cucumbers are listed beginning page 23.

HOW TO GROW ONIONS

Plant $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill, three to five pounds per acre, except Sweet Spanish and like sorts, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. For sets, forty to eighty pounds per acre.

In onion culture, thorough preparation of the ground, careful sowing and the best of after-culture, though essential for a full yield, will avail nothing unless seed of the best quality be used. Given the same care and conditions, the product from two lots of onion seed of the same variety but of different quality may be so unequal in the quantity of merchantable onions that it would be more profitable to use the good seed though it cost twenty times as much as the other. The seed we offer is the best obtainable. Although onions are often raised from sets and from division, by far the best and cheapest mode of production is from seed. The facility with which seed is sown and the superior bulbs it produces recommend it for general use.

THE SOIL A crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. I prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well-manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onion soft. The same result will follow if we sow on rank, mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

MANURING There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this, and it should be the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. If rank, fresh manure is used, it is liable to result in soft bulbs with many scallions. Of the commercial manures, any of the high-grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils, and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefited by fine ground bone, and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

PREPARATION We suggest that you refer to page 2 for preparation of the soil.

SOWING THE SEED This should be done as soon as the ground can be made ready. A good hand seed drill will do an excellent job of planting. Growers of large acreages here plant with the 4 row beet drills, using special plates. This permits cultivating with 4 row cultivators. The drill should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about one inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used and the kind of onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Two to two and one-fourth pounds of seed per acre is sufficient for very large sorts like Sweet Spanish and as much as five or six pounds per acre can be sown of the smaller sorts. Use a drill with a roller attached, but if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a light roller immediately after the seed is planted. It is impossible to cultivate the crop economically unless the rows are straight.



Topping Burrell's Yellow Valencia Onions and Placing Them in Field Crates.

Onion

Burrell's Yellow Valencia is Probably the most Resistant to Thrip of any Variety yet introduced.



Harvesting a Fine Crop of Burrell's Yellow Valencia Onions. Note the Onions in the Pile Row, the Collapsible Field Crates and in the Background Onions Crated and Stacked in the Field to Cure Before Hauling to Storage.

CULTIVATION

As soon as the onions are large enough so that the rows can be seen, begin cultivating very shallow and as close to the rows as possible without damaging the plants. Cultivate every week to ten days until the bulbs have started to develop. Hoe every week, removing all weeds and grass. Do not allow any weeds or grass to remain in the field.

If under irrigation: Irrigate every week to 10 days until the crop is matured or up to about ten days before harvest. Here we irrigate 12 to 14 times and cultivate 10 to 12 times.

GATHERING

As soon as the tops die in the fall, the bulbs should be pulled and about four rows put together in each windrow. As soon as the tops are dried, cut about one-half inch from the bulb with shears and put into field crates. Stack crates in piles of about one truckload each and protect top crates from weather. When thoroughly cured, run over grader, sort out scallions and damaged bulbs and store in onion house. Stack so that the best of ventilation is assured. Keep dry and as near a uniform temperature just above 32 degrees as is possible. Repeated freezing and thawing will spoil the bulbs. Very early onions are grown by the transplanting method, the seed being sown in frames or beds and the small onions transplanted, when the size of a small lead pencil, to the field rows.

The tops of some Sweet Spanish Onions remain green right up until time it is necessary to harvest. The onions may then be pulled and allowed to remain in windrows long enough for drying down the tops.

GREEN ONIONS DURING WINTER

If you would like to have green onions during the winter time, try planting the seed early enough in the fall to grow plants about the size of a lead pencil. These may then be pulled before freezing weather sets in and trenched like celery. (See Page 20.)



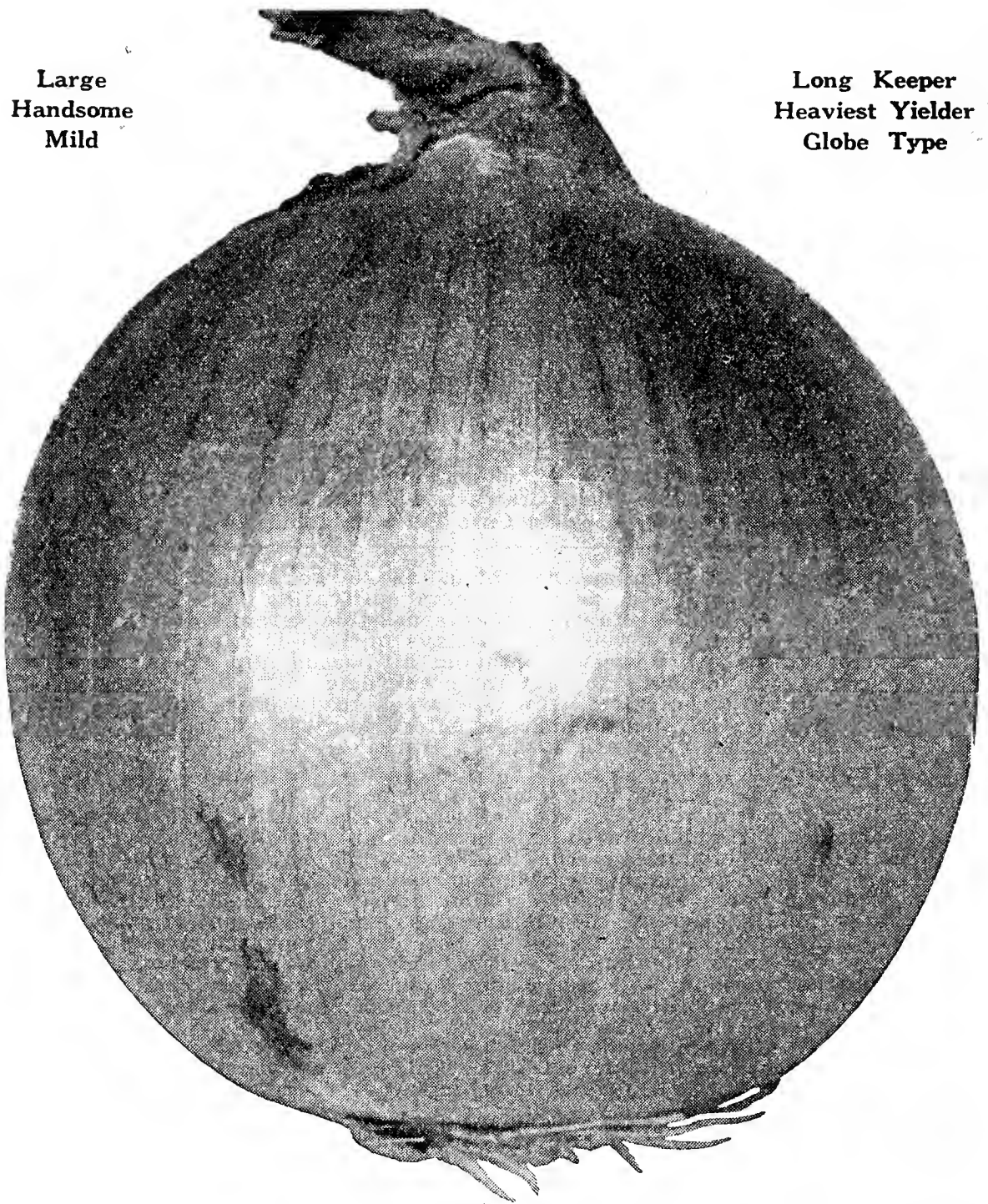
"All America" Winner 1937. Burrell's Yellow Valencia Won an Award of Merit and it Justly Deserves Planting by those Wishing the Very Best in Large Yellow Globe, Long Keeping Onions.

Onion

Burrell's Yellow Valencia. Won an Award of Merit in the "All America" Selections for 1937.

Large
Handsome
Mild

Long Keeper
Heaviest Yields
Globe Type



Burrell's Yellow Valencia. More resistant to the attack of thrip than any variety yet introduced.

Burrell's Yellow Valencia

Our own special selection and introduction. Its outstanding qualities are its full globe shape, deep bronze color, large size, and with vigorous tops that are slow to ripen down. It is the most desirable of the Sweet Spanish type yet offered. Many comparative tests have proven this, and we do not hesitate to recommend it to the most critical growers. This stock is well bred and practically no off color onions will be found. Seed is of our own growing from bulbs stored during October and not set out until the following March. Only sound, true to type bulbs are set; this insuring a long-keeping strain. It is not as subject to damage by thrips as other sorts. We recommend that growers shipping their onions in Spanish style crates use Burrell's Yellow Valencia. Because of its shape it packs better than the Riverside Strain Sweet Spanish. Skin is thick and heavy and the attractive deep color is even carried between the second and third outer layers.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00) (5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid.

SEED FROM EXHIBITION BULBS. We have grown our stock seed each year from bulbs like one would select for exhibition. Very large and as near ideal as possible in every way. We have some of this super-select seed to offer which we will supply while it lasts.

($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid.



Showing possible yield of Riverside Strain Sweet Spanish under good growing conditions. This field averaged 1400 bushels per acre.

Riverside Strain Sweet Spanish Sometimes known as California Valencia. This variety has become one of the most popular for storage and shipping to eastern markets during the winter months. Bulbs are large, mild and sweet flavor. Flattened globe in shape; golden yellow skin; flesh white and of pleasing flavor. One of the most profitable varieties to grow. Tops vigorous, and resists damage from thrips.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) (¼ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) pre-paid.



Burrell's Yellow Valencia. See page 58. One of our onion seed fields grown here at Rocky Ford.

FROM NAMPA, IDAHO. I cannot praise your Hotkaps too much when they are used on cabbage plants; they protected the plants from wind, hail and dryness, and a 2 inch freeze. The cabbage was 10 days earlier than any in the local territory. As for seeds I received from you, they awarded me equal satisfaction. The onions I raised were the largest and finest I had ever seen.

Australian Brown

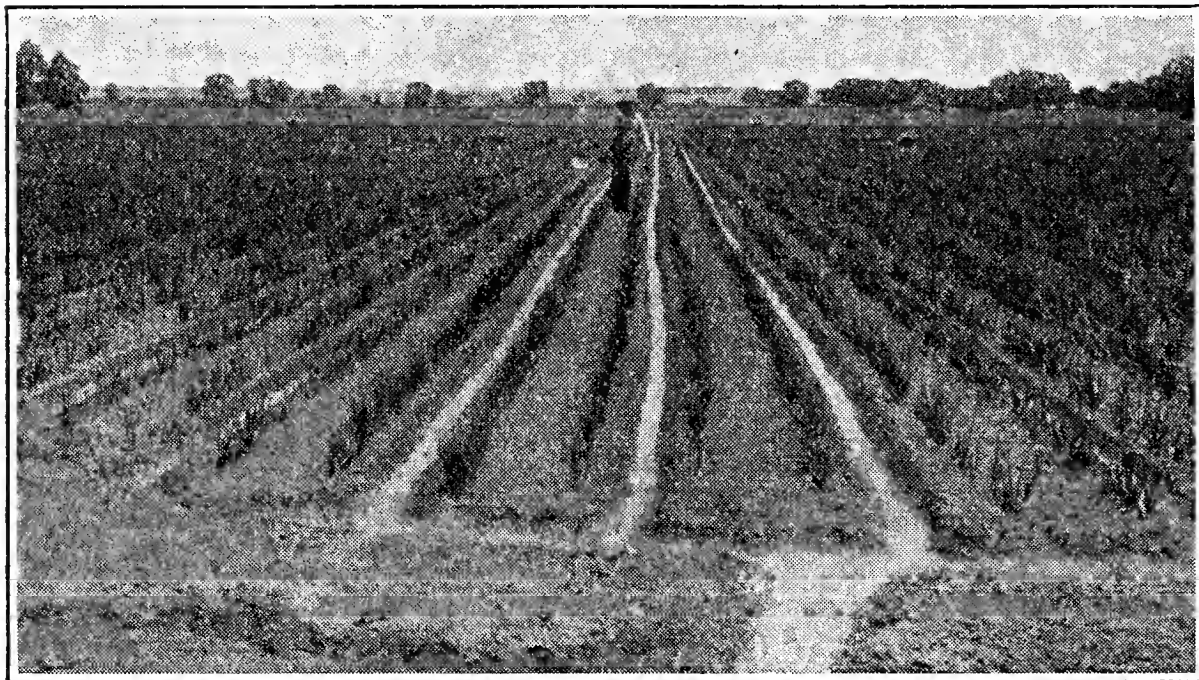
There is no better keeping variety than this. Color, a peculiar amber brown. Medium sized, hard and solid, semi-globular, flavor strong; flesh cooks rather dark. Splendid for sets.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.35) (5 lbs., \$5.90) prepaid.

Denia or Improved Prizetaker

One of the very large Spanish types, and a popular shipping sort grown extensively in the south. Color light straw; nearly globe shaped; flesh coarse, mild and sweet. Tops of a light silvery color. Does not withstand the attack of thrips as well as Riverside Strain Sweet Spanish. A very heavy yielder.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.



How onions are furrow irrigated here at Rocky Ford.

Mountain Danvers

An early variety popular in Colorado for growing at high altitudes. We recommend it where a very solid, long storing variety is desired. Bulbs between flat and globe shape; dark yellow thick skin, productive and a good shipping sort.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) (¼ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.25) (5 lbs., \$9.90) prepaid.

Yellow Bermuda

Very early medium sized flat sort used for early market. Skin light straw color, thin and loose; flesh nearly white, sweet and mild. This is the variety that has made Texas famous as an onion growing state. Immensely popular with millions of people who dislike the strong flavor of some onions. Not a good keeper; it must be marketed soon after harvest.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid.

Southport Yellow Globe Brigham Strain

Preferred by many growers because of its fine keeping qualities. Very solid, globe shaped, medium large. Skin deep yellow. Orange flesh fairly strong and fine grained.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) (¼ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers

A very popular standard sort; some earlier than other Yellow Globes. Medium late, hardy, keeps well in storage. Bulbs medium in size, round, yellow, firm and solid; flesh yellow-white. Very productive.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.

FROM CLARKSTON, WASH. To me it is a real pleasure to say that I never planted a Burrell seed that didn't germinate nor one that didn't come true to name.

FROM SANDIA, TEXAS. I have planted your cucumbers, cantaloupe and pepper seed, and have always found the seed to be very good.

Onion

RED VARIETIES
"How to Grow Onions." Page 56.

Southport Red Globe

A splendid keeper, and considered one of the best red onions. Standard late variety used in large quantities. Bulbs medium large, high globe shaped; skin thick deep purplish red, small necks; flesh white with tinge of purple, fine grained. An exceptionally heavy yielder.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.

Large Red Wethersfield

A large late variety, having an excellent keeping quality, and used extensively for sets and for storage. Bulbs large, flat, but rather deep flesh white with a tinge of pink; flavor strong; skin deep purplish red.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.



Bernita Burrell in a field of White Sweet Spanish on one of our farms at Cortez, Colorado. Note the fine color of bulbs and vigorous top growth.

Onion

WHITE VARIETIES
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Southport White Globe

A late white variety; quality is of the highest. Bulbs medium large, high globe; skin clear-white, firm, fairly mild, delicious flavor. On account of its attractive appearance this onion brings top prices on the market. Hardly as good a keeper as the colored Southport Globes.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) (¼ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.

White Portugal or Silver Skin

The most widely used white onion. Excellent for sets as a pickler, for green bunching and for storage; truly an all purpose variety. Bulbs medium sized flat but fairly deep; pure white flesh, fine grained and firm. A splendid keeper and a dependable cropper.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.

White Sweet Spanish (Improved)

A sport from Riverside Sweet Spanish. This produces very large flat globe shaped white onions of mild flavor. A fairly heavy yielder, and sells for top market price. While a fairly good keeper, it is hardly as good in this respect as the Yellow Sweet Spanish. Illustrated above.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) (¼ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.

Crystal Wax

A pure white Bermuda Onion with a most beautiful waxy appearance that sells it on sight in retail markets. Mildest onion grown, used extensively in Texas for shipping to northern markets. Bulbs very flat, medium sized, clear white; of mild delicate flavor. Not a good keeper.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid.

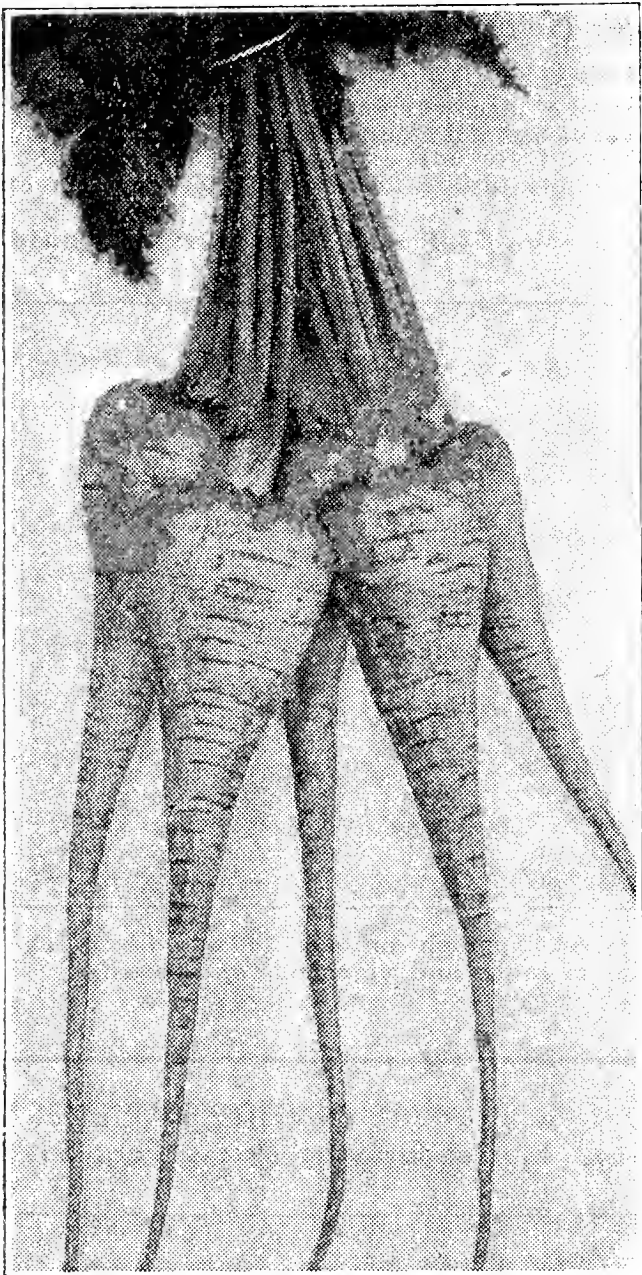
Parsnip

See Page 2 for proper preparation of the seed bed.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

PARSNIP. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill; 3 lbs. per acre. All root crops do best in loose rich, sandy loam soil, but will do well in any that is reasonably rich and deep if plowed or spaded to a good depth.

Avoid stony soil as this will cause poorly shaped roots. Drill in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The seeds germinate slowly and require plenty of moisture. Do not allow the soil to become dry as germination will be ruined. A few lettuce seed mixed with the parsnip will come up quickly and mark the row so that you can cultivate before the parsnips come up if necessary. For the best quality of roots the ground should be kept moist throughout the growing season. Parsnips are improved by freezing. The tops may be removed after killing frost and the roots stored as instructed on page 5.



Parsnip Short Thick.

Short Thick

Fully a month earlier than Hollow Crown. Tender, sweet, easy to pull. Roots short and thick, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and only 6 or 8 inches long at thickened part. Tops only about half the size of Hollow Crown. Roots fully crowned and rounded on top; neck small.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.20) prepaid.

Ideal Hollow Crown

An improved and desirable sort, very productive. Grow enough to serve on your table from after the first freeze in the fall until late spring. Roots large, smooth, white skin, uniform in shape, tender and of the best quality. Length 12 to 14 inches, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the shoulder; hollow crowned; uniformly tapered.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.20) prepaid.



D. V. Burrell showing how tall Parsnips grow for seed on our Cortez, Colorado farms.

Parsley

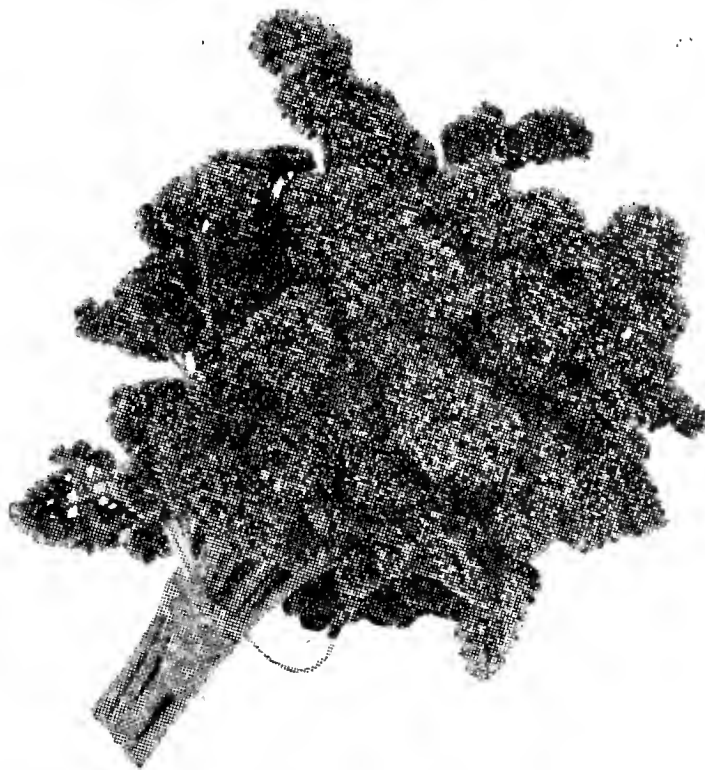
Try the New Paramount Parsley.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

PARSLEY

For market, the leaves may be tied in small attractive bunches. Very desirable for garnishing, or if to be used for flavoring, the leaves may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles. The seed is very slow to germinate and the same method as used for starting parsnip seed given on page 62 should be followed. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of row or 3 lbs. per acre to a depth of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Rows may be one to two feet apart and the plants should be thinned 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. Cutting the leaves often will improve their quality.

Paramount

Paramount to other varieties in appearance and color. It is unusually dark green and more uniform in plant type and curl with a dense broad frond (or spray). Stems are long and stout, which enhances its bunching quality. Not inclined to tip burn and turn brown on the edges with age or during the cooler days of fall. When thinned, the plants grow about 12 inches high with the spread of about 20 inches. The total length of stem and frond is about 12 inches, with the length to the first joint 5 inches. The frond is triangular in shape, the base being 4 and 5 inches. 1935 Winner "All America" Award of Merit.



Paramount Parsley

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.

Triple Curled

Plants compact with very dark green leaves, exceedingly fine cut and curled, resembling tufts of moss. Desirable for flavoring, garnishing and for decorative purposes. Similar to Champion Moss Curled.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

A SEEDMAN'S DUTY

(Continued from page 45)

If you are a trucker or market grower, the seed you plant assumes more vital significance. You must have hardiness; plants that come up strongly and grow with vim, vigor and vitality. You must also have the variety suited to your needs; true to type and uniform as to shape, size, color and quality. First class, uniform produce brings top market prices and is much more easily sold.

It is a pretty well established fact that high altitude grown seeds are the hardiest obtainable. We are situated at an altitude of 4,200 feet, and some of our farms are as much as 6,800 feet. The nights are cool and, due to the thin atmosphere, days often become very warm. The extremes of temperature have a great deal of effect upon inherent hardiness of the seed.

New and improved sorts are constantly being introduced and we do not hesitate to drop the older and obsolete strains from our list. There has been an improvement in seed growing as well as in building automobiles, and we see no reason why the older models should not be dropped. Careful selection and scientific breeding have accomplished wonders the past few years. Flavor, color and uniformity have been so improved in the new varieties we offer that we believe they will meet with your hearty approval.

Pumpkin

We are one of the largest growers
of Pumpkin seed.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

TO GROW PUMPKINS Plant 6 to 8 seeds to the hill. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of seed to 100 hills, 4 to 5 pounds per acre. Select a very fertile location and plant the hills eight feet apart each way, 6 to 8 seeds to the hill. Thin to one plant to the hill when the plants have 5 to 6 leaves. Cultivate often and keep free of weeds. Best results are obtained where grown alone. A good rule is Pumpkins for the pumpkin patch and Corn for the cornfield. Dust with APHICIDE NO. 21 for the striped bugs and Aphicide No. 15 for the black squash bugs. See pages 88 and 89.

Connecticut Field

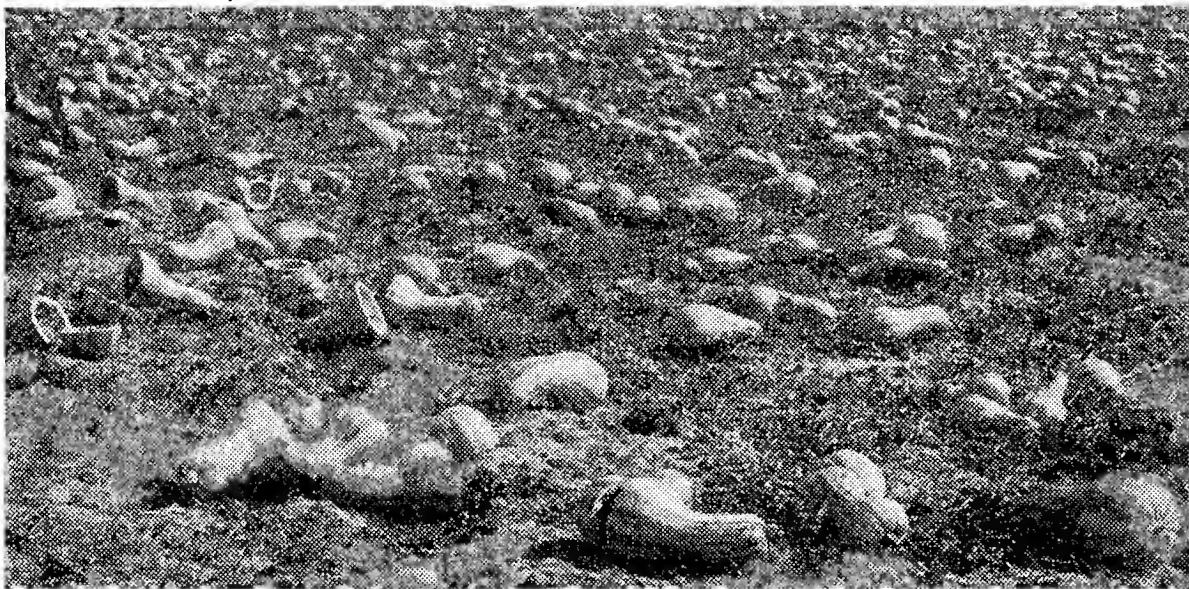
120 days. Extensively grown for stock feed and used to some extent by canners. Fruits large usually weighing about 15 to 25 pounds, flattened at ends; length and depth about equal. Rind hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed; deep orange in color. Flesh thick, orange-yellow, coarse and sweet.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.10) prepaid.

Green Striped Cushaw

115 days. This is a favorite sort in many sections, especially in the Central and Southern states. Fine both for pies and baking. Our stock is the result of many years selection to the ideal type and is excellent. Widely grown for stock feed. Fruits crook necked, weighing 10 to 12 pounds; length 18 inches; diameter of bowl 10 inches. Rind hard, thin, smooth, whitish green with darker green stripes. Flesh thick, medium coarse, cream color. Well known and equally well liked.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid.



One of Our Fields of Green Striped Cushaw Pumpkins.

Red Etampes

125 days. A beautiful, large pumpkin unexcelled for exhibition purposes. Fruits flattened, slightly ribbed. Reddish orange in color, sometimes covered with a slight grey netting. Flesh coarse, thick and of excellent quality. A very heavy yielder where the season is sufficiently long.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Japanese Pie

115 days. Shaped much like Green Striped Cushaw. Dark slate color with slightly lighter green mottled stripes, neck large. Flesh deep orange-red and of very good quality. Weight about 12 pounds. Seeds have peculiar markings resembling Japanese characters. Used for canning and stock feed.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid.

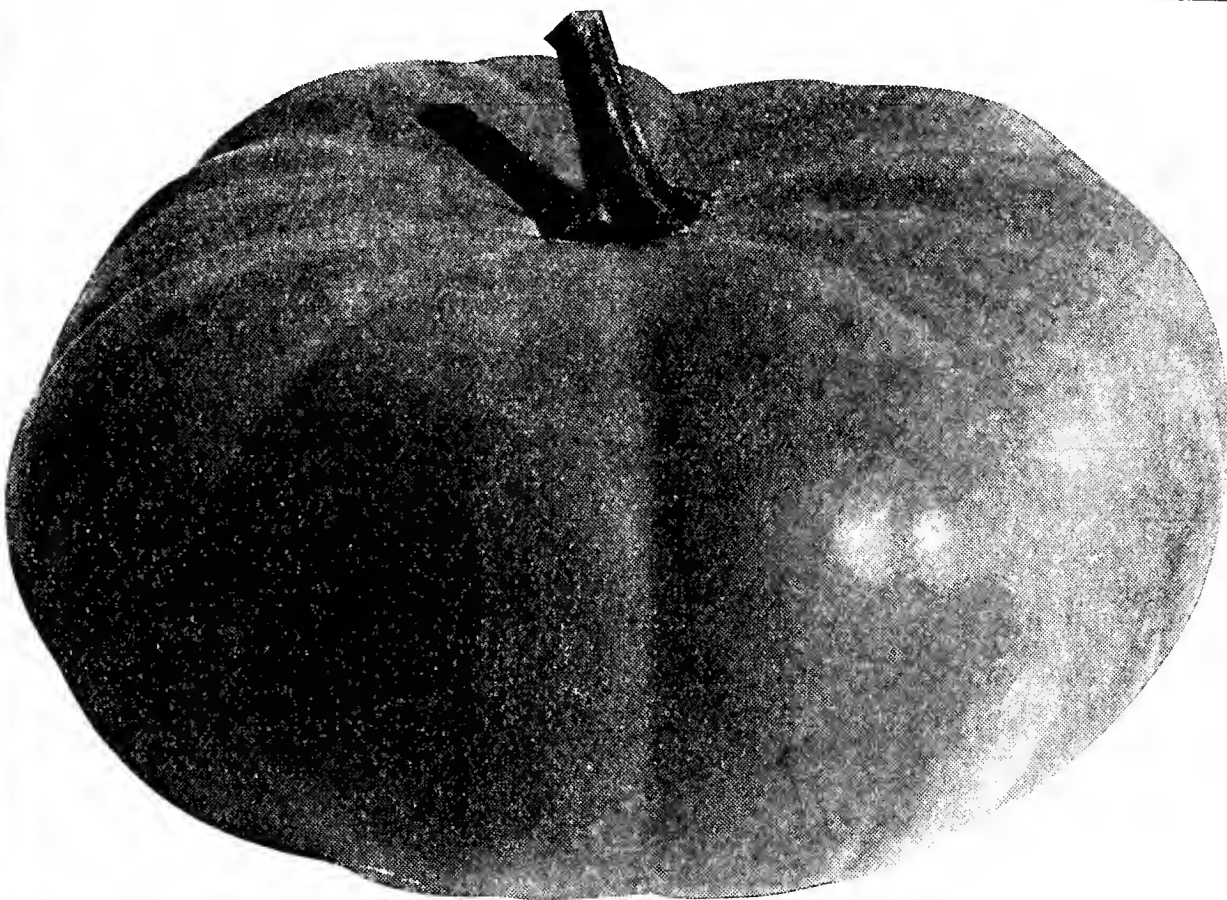
King of Mammoth

120 days. This is the largest pumpkin, often grows to weigh 60 to 90 lbs. or more. Fruits globular, slightly ribbed. Skin light yellow, varying to orange mottled, sometimes slightly netted. Flesh thick, solid, coarse, but of excellent quality. Yields heavy tonnage. Much used for stock feed. Is a good exhibition sort and makes good pies.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Pumpkin

We are one of the largest growers of pumpkin seed. Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.



Large Sweet Cheese Pumpkin

Large Sweet Cheese

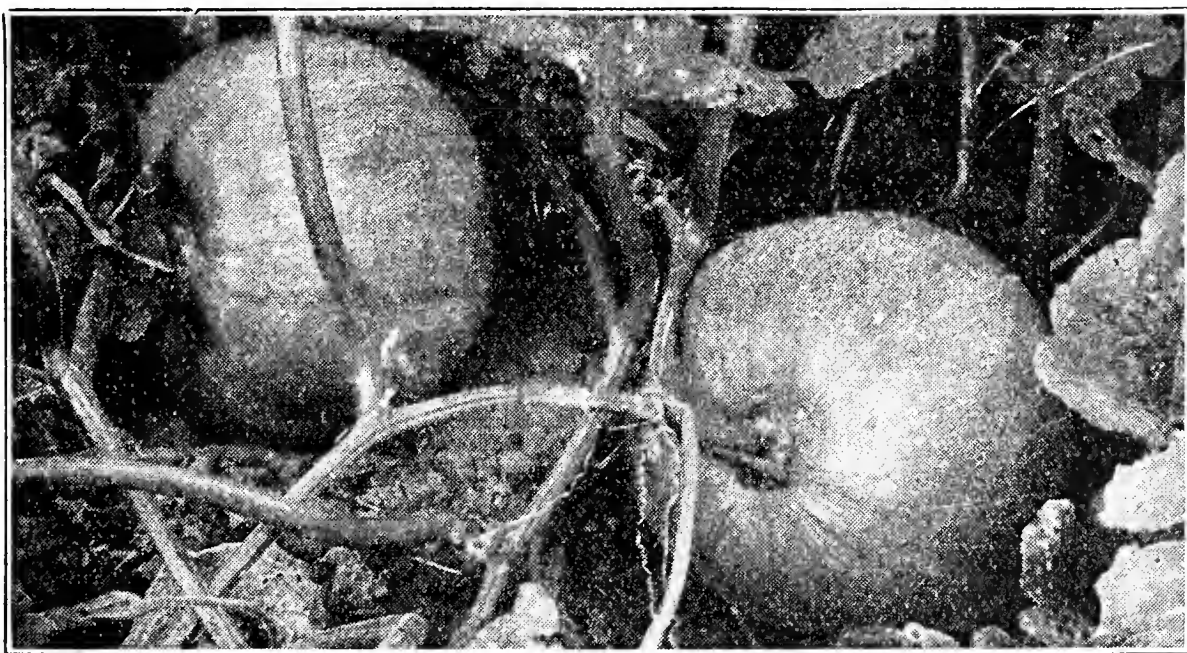
108 days. We have developed a new strain of this which we believe will be especially well liked by canners. Fruits round, flattened at the ends; diameter 12 inches and about half as deep; weight about 10 lbs., slightly ribbed, cream color skin. Flesh extremely thick, salmon-yellow, and quality excellent. Our new strain has thicker and more uniformly colored flesh than any other Sweet Cheese we have ever seen.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.30) prepaid.

Small Sugar

102 days. This is the small sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pies. In our opinion it is the very best sort for pies or for cooking. Our strain is deeper orange in color than is usual and flesh of finer texture. Fruits round, flattened at the ends; weight 6 pounds. Skin hard, smooth, ribbed; color reddish-orange. Flesh thick, orange-yellow and excellent in quality. Is a good keeper.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid.



Pumpkin Winter Luxury. Earliest—makes good pies and Jack O'Lanterns.

Winter Luxury

100 days. (See illustration.) Early variety, popular for home and truckers' use. Resembles Small Sugar in size, but is deeper from stem to blossom and is some larger. Fruits round, slightly flattened at ends, weight about 8 pounds. Skin thin, orange-yellow, netted, no ribbing. Flesh very thick, yellow. Exceptionally sweet and firm; excellent for pies.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid.

Peas

EARLY VARIETIES
For Days to Maturity see Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

MAKE LARGE PLANTINGS OF PEAS IN YOUR GARDEN

be light and warm. Prepare the seed bed in the fall and plant as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. It is best to double rows about six inches apart and then leave a space of thirty inches to the next double row. Do not plant in heavy, sticky soil, as the seed will rot before germinating. Plant Early, Second Early and Late sorts for succession. Many make too small plantings of peas. Plant plenty; 20 feet of double row is required per consumer. They are very fine food and take the place of many things you would otherwise buy.

By the new freezing process, green shelled peas may be had throughout a longer season. The shelled peas are blanched one minute and frozen solid, holding in cold storage. Asgrow No. 40 is the best sort for this purpose.

Alaska

58 days. The earliest garden variety, and widely used for canning purposes. Vine 28 inches, light green in color, slim. Pods, length 2½ inches, light green, blunt and plump. Seeds small, round, medium green.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 30c) (5 lbs., \$1.20) prepaid.

Laxton's Progress

64 days. One of the earliest large podded varieties, and used extensively by shippers for this reason. May be planted almost as early as the smooth seed sorts. Vines 15 inches, dark green, heavy. Pods 4½ inches, dark green, plump and pointed; contain 8 or more large deep green wrinkled peas. Quality excellent, splendid for home and market garden planting.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 30c) (5 lbs., \$1.20) prepaid.

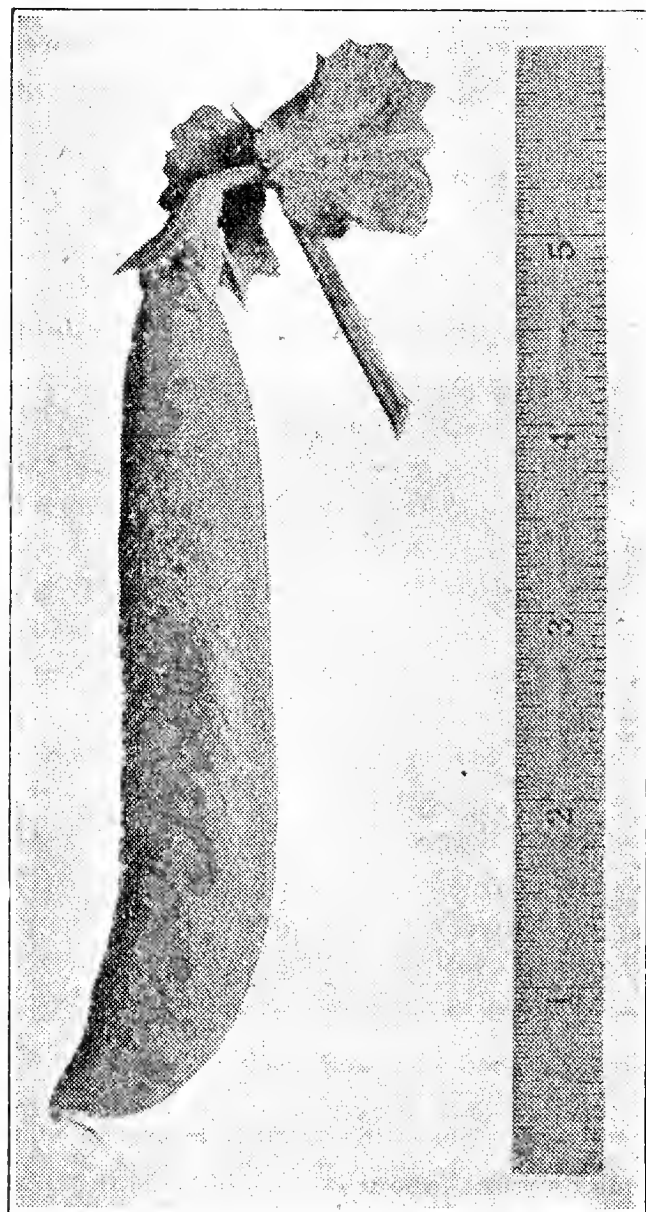
Peas
Little
Marvel



Little Marvel

63 days. Vines 18 inches, dark green. Pods 3 inches, dark green, very plump, straight, blunt ended. Seeds medium sized, wrinkled and rather square. We recommend that you use this instead of American Wonder, Nott's Excelsior and other sorts of this type, as it is much better. Quality is unsurpassed, a bountiful yielder, and particularly valuable for the home garden and market.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 30c) (5 lbs., \$1.20) prepaid.



Asgrow No. 40

Peas

**MID-
SEASON
VARIETIES**

Improved Stratagem

79 days. The variety used by Colorado growers at high altitudes for shipping late in the season. Splendid for home and market garden. Resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines 26 inches, dark green, stocky and branching. Pods 4½ inches long, dark green, plump, straight, tapered at end, containing 8 to 10 tender, succulent peas. Seeds large, wrinkled, green.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 30c) (5 lbs., \$1.20) prepaid.

Peas

MID-SEASON VARIETIES

For days to edible stage see Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Asgrow No. 40

75 days. Resembles Strata-gem but four to five days earlier; unequaled in pod size, and exceptional in quality; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Bred particularly for shippers and market gardeners. Vines dark green, stocky and branching. Pods length 5 to 6½ inches, single and double, round dark green, plump, pointed, curved at tip; contain 8 to 10 large, succulent peas. Height of vine about 26 inches. (Illustration on page 66.)

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c)
(lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.30)
prepaid.

Morse's Market

70 days. We consider this to be the best variety of peas in our 1936 trial ground. Pods are very large, 5 to 5½ inches long, dark green and pointed. Produces abundantly even to the tip and branches. We recommend this for late and high altitude planting as it will stand frost better than most other varieties. Vines are robust, 24 to 30 inches tall.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c)
(lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.30)
prepaid.

Dwarf Alderman

72 days. We are listing this variety in the place of Dwarf Telephone because it is slightly earlier, about the same in vine and pod length but with dark color pods instead of light. Vine 20 inches and stocky. Pods 4½ inches. Recommended to home gardeners wishing something extra good in the way of quality and flavor. Seeds large wrinkled.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.60) prepaid.



Snowing the Large Balloon Type Pods of Morse's Market Peas.

HOW TO GROW PEPPER

(The number of days given is the time from setting of plants until picking of marketable green peppers. Plants set during the latter part of May.)

One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 to 4,000 plants if growing conditions are good. Allow some for safety. Sow the seed to a depth of about ½ inch in hotbed 8 to 10 weeks before time to transplant in open field. Pepper requires more heat than tomato and we have found it advisable to soak the seed for a few hours in warm water. Then spread between damp cloths kept in a warm place until sprouts begin to appear. Plant without delay. Spray with solution of Semesan to guard against damping off.

Set out the plants after the ground is thoroughly warm; in this latitude during the latter part of May. Rows may be 2 to 3 feet apart and the plants 15 to 20 inches in the row depending on the variety.

See page 4 for construction of hotbeds.

See page 78, article on "How to Grow Tomatoes" as this will give additional information about plant growing.

OUR PEPPER SEED

Pepper is one of our special items, and we give it particular attention. Our stock seeds are saved from individual plants, and by line breeding, we have developed more uniform plants and fruits than is usual. We wish to call particular attention to California Wonder and World Beater. California Wonder, because of its extremely thick walls, is the best variety to grow for shipping. Southern planters will be well pleased with our stock of Worldbeater. We recommend varieties as follows: early mangoes, Harris Early Giant and Ruby King; main crop, World-beater and California Wonder; of the hot or pungent peppers use Anaheim Chili; for drying or canning; Long Thick Red instead of ordinary Cayenne. In one large trial in which nearly all pepper seed growers had entries, our stock of California Wonder, World Beater and Harris Early Giant were outstanding in respect to uniformity of fruit and thickness of wall. Try our 1938 "All America" winner pepper Rocky Ford.

Pepper

HOT OR PUNGENT VARIETIES
How to Grow Peppers, Page 67.

Anaheim Chili 80 days. (Hot.) A later variety planted extensively in the South and in California. Does well here at Rocky Ford. Used for home, market garden, and for canning and drying. Fruits 6 to 7 inches long; 1 inch in diameter, tapered, deep green changing to bright scarlet at maturity, mildly pungent.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) (¼ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00) (5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid.

Long Thick Red (Finger Pepper) 70 days. (Hot.) Like the Long Red Cayenne, but with thicker flesh. Plants large and productive. Fruits 5 inches long, ¾ inch in diameter, tapered and smooth, deep green changing to bright red. A very pungent sort.

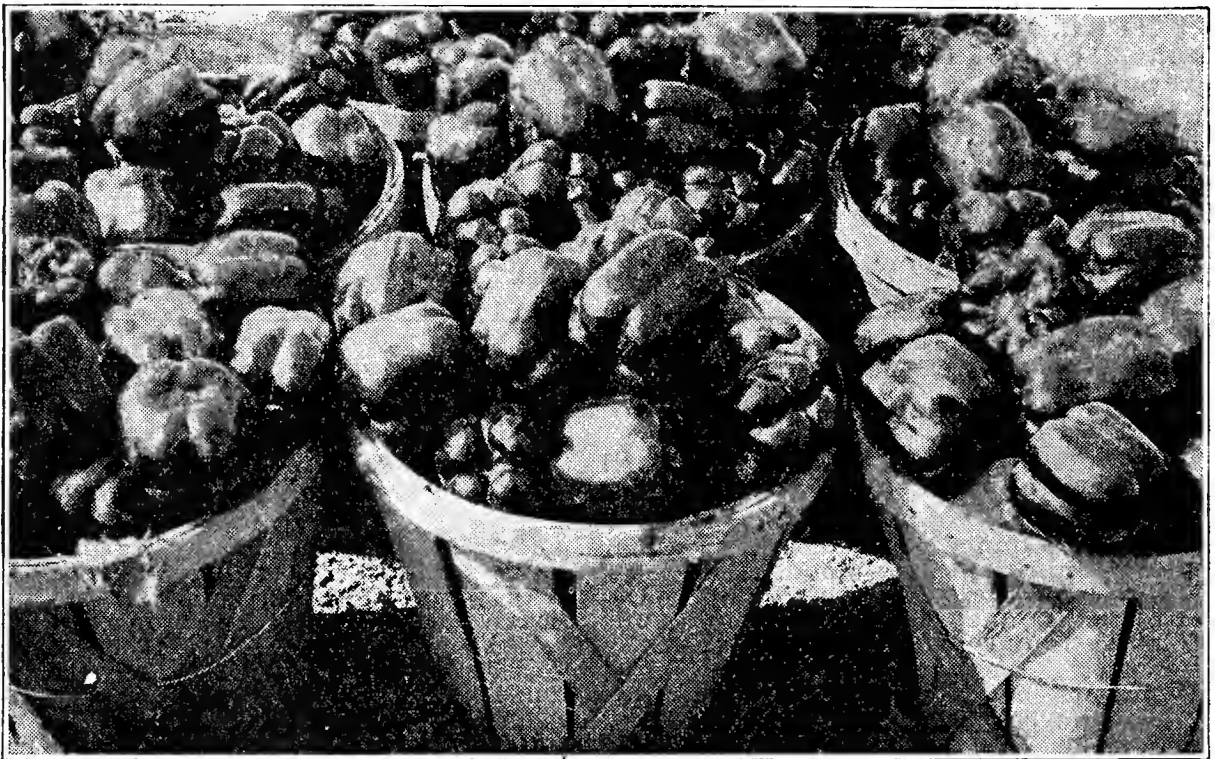
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid.

Red Cherry, Large 80 days. (Hot.) Used extensively by pickling houses. Fruits round, smooth, and very pungent, 1¼ inches in diameter. Plants vigorous, upright and prolific; color deep green changing to deep scarlet.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) (¼ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.

Pepper

SWEET VARIETIES
Be Sure to Plant Some of Our 1938 "All America" Winner Pepper, Rocky Ford



Pepper Low Bush California Wonder—showing the class of fruits our seed can grow. From a photo taken in our seed field.

Low Bush California Wonder 70 days. (Sweet.) This was developed from a single plant found in one of our seed fields. Exceptionally well bred; the earliest and most uniform stock of California Wonder that it has ever been our pleasure to grow. While the bush is low, the peppers are borne high enough on the plant to avoid contact with the soil. Most of the fruits are four lobed. Average weight of fruits, 7 ounces.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 75c) (¼ lb., \$2.00) (lb., \$7.00) (5 lbs., \$30.80) prepaid.

FROM JACKSONVILLE, TEXAS. We take pride in the fact that we have no complaints from our customers when they plant Burrell's Seeds, which lends confidence to ourselves.

Pepper

SWEET VARIETIES
Be Sure to Plant Some of Our 1938 "All America" Winner Pepper, Rocky Ford.

California Wonder

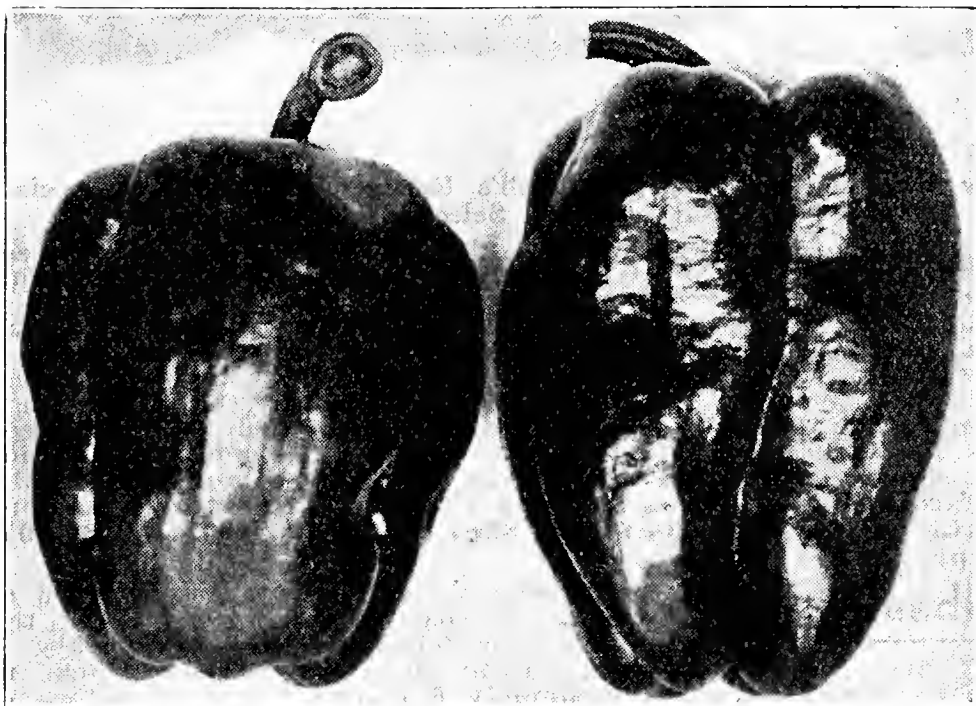
75 days. (Sweet.) The outstanding shipping sort because of its very thick flesh. Arrives on the market in an excellent fresh condition. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific. Fruits mostly four-lobed, chunky, 4½ by 4 inches, deep green becoming a bright crimson. Flesh extremely thick and firm, distinct mild flavor. Produces some green fruits nearly as early as Ruby King. Our stock is the result of single plant selection, and much more uniform than usual. Average weight of fruits, 6 ounces.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ oz., 30c) (oz., 50c) (¼ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00) (5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid.

Oshkosh

70 days. (Sweet.) A distinct, desirable golden fruited variety. Plants only fairly large; fruits deep glossy green, conical in shape, and without lobes, changing to a glowing yellow at maturity. Oshkosh is very thick walled, and of the varieties we grow is approached in mildness only by California Wonder. Length 4 inches, diameter 3 inches. If you grow peppers for local or roadside market, be sure to plant this. A colorful contrast for your roadside market display. Weight about 4 ounces each.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) (¼ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00) (5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid.



Harris Early Giant—Worldbeater.

Harris Early Giant

63 days. (Sweet.) We consider this the best first early sweet variety for home and market garden use. Plant dwarf, upright and productive. Fruits three-lobed, 4 inches in length, 3½ inches in diameter and gently tapered, dark green changing to a bright, brilliant red. Average weight of fruits, 4½ ounces.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid.

Ruby King

68 days. (Sweet.) The standard home, market garden and shipping variety. We have made a special selection of this sort. Fruits some longer than usual, very uniform and a large per cent four-lobed. Plants upright, vigorous and prolific; fruits length 5 inches, thickness 2½ inches at the shoulder, slightly tapered; flesh thick, sweet and mild. Average weight of fruits, 3½ ounces.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) (¼ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.

Sunnybrook

72 days. (Sweet.) A tomato shaped, home garden sort of excellent flavor. Plants 22 inches tall, vigorous, productive. Fruits borne upright, depth 2½ inches, diameter 3 inches, round, smooth, color deep green turning to a deep red. Flesh thick and mild.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.

FROM ARLINGTON, CALIF. I used your Norton Tomato seed and like it very much. I bought it through the cannery here.

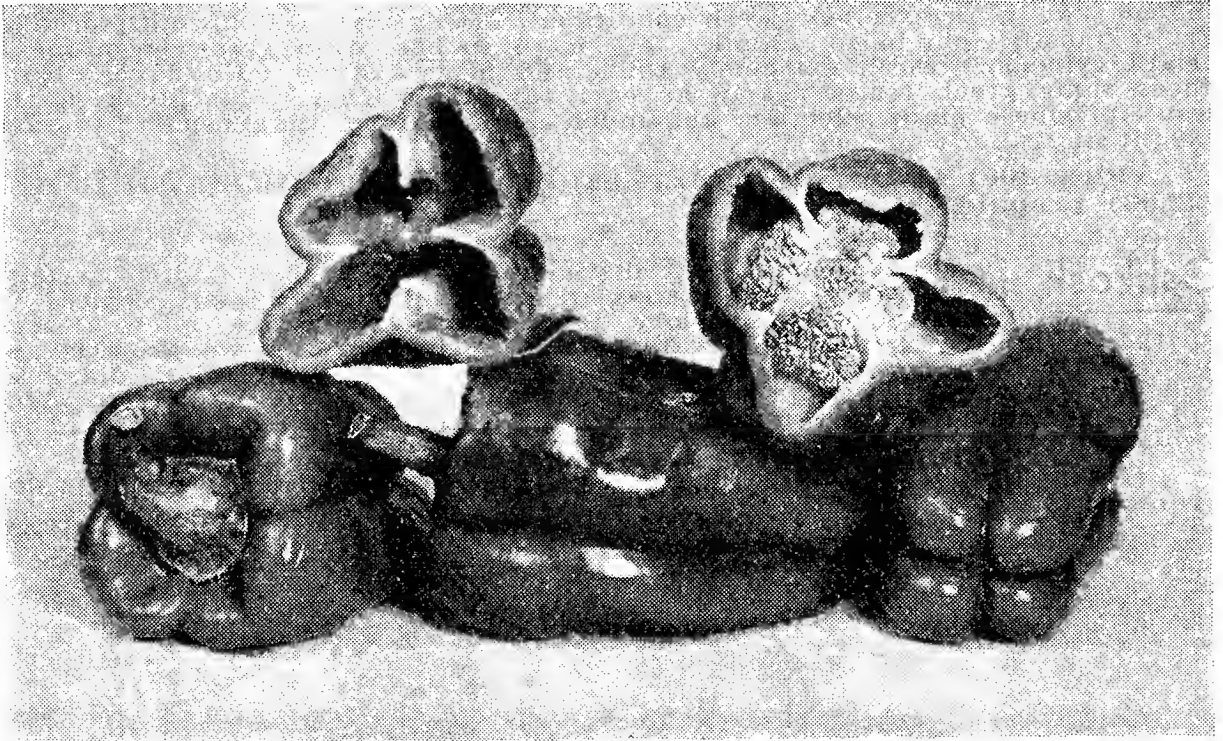
See Page 91 for Special Prices to Market Growers

Pepper

SWEET VARIETIES.

Try our high altitude grown pepper seed.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

(The number of days given is the time from setting of plants until picking of marketable green peppers. Plants set during the latter part of May.) Weight of fruits given are about average as grown in our seed fields here at Rocky Ford.



Our New Introduction, Pepper, Burrell's Rocky Ford. Winner Special Mention "All America" Selections for 1938.

Pepper, Burrell's Rocky Ford

(New.) 68 days. (Sweet.) The outstanding merits of this pepper are its earliness, large size and

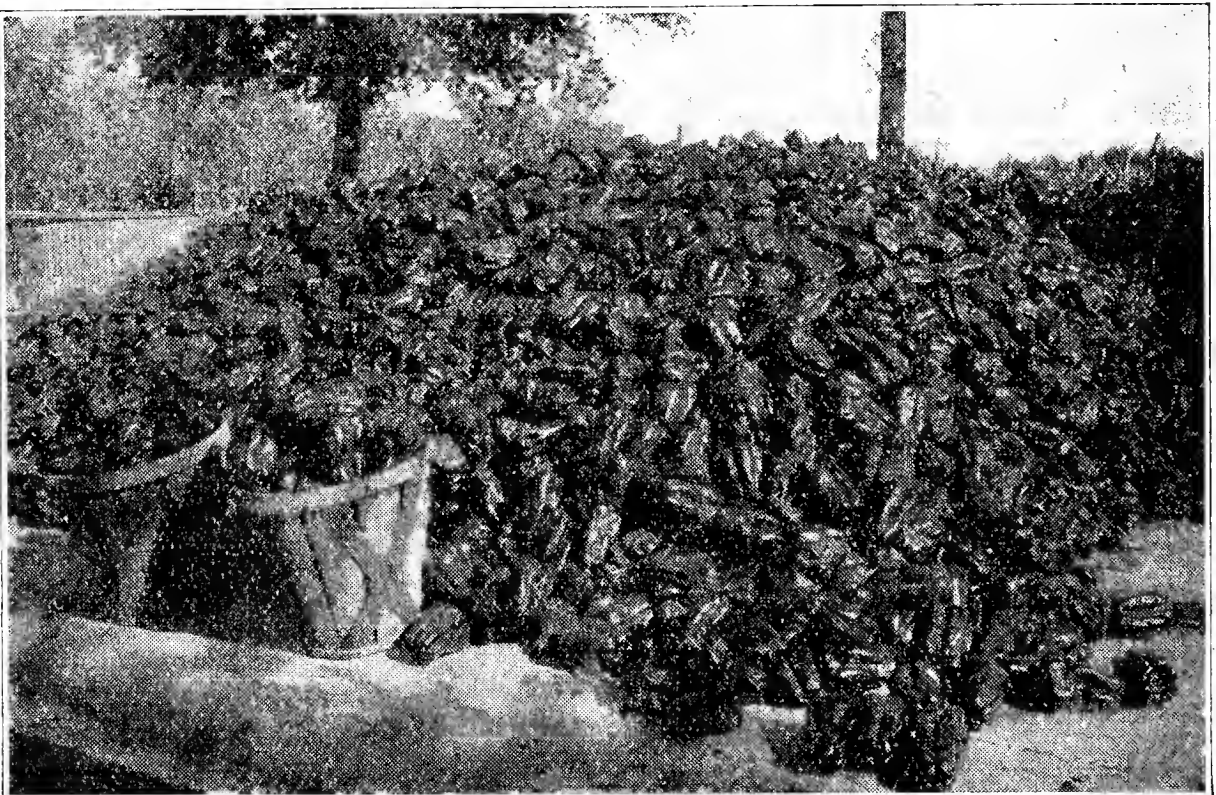
substantial walls which makes it an excellent shipping sort. Fruits large, oblong, usually $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Weight, well grown, 7 to 8 ounces. Square shouldered and mostly four lobed. Earlier than California Wonder, thicker walled and heavier than Worldbeater, parents from which it has been selected. Color uniform, bright, deep red. It makes a large plant that carries its fruits high enough to avoid contact with the soil. A prolific bearer; leaves large. Recommended for home and market garden use as well as shipping. 1938 "All America" Selection.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., 85c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.15) (lb., \$7.50) (5 lbs., \$33.00) prepaid.

Worldbeater

70 days. (Sweet.) A valuable market garden and shipping variety. Is particularly popular in the south. Fruits mostly four lobed, 5 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; deep green, becoming bright deep red. Flesh thick, mild and very sweet. Weight of fruit commonly 6 ounces.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid.



A pile of our Worldbeater Peppers ready to be "threshed."

Radish

ROUND ROOTED SORTS

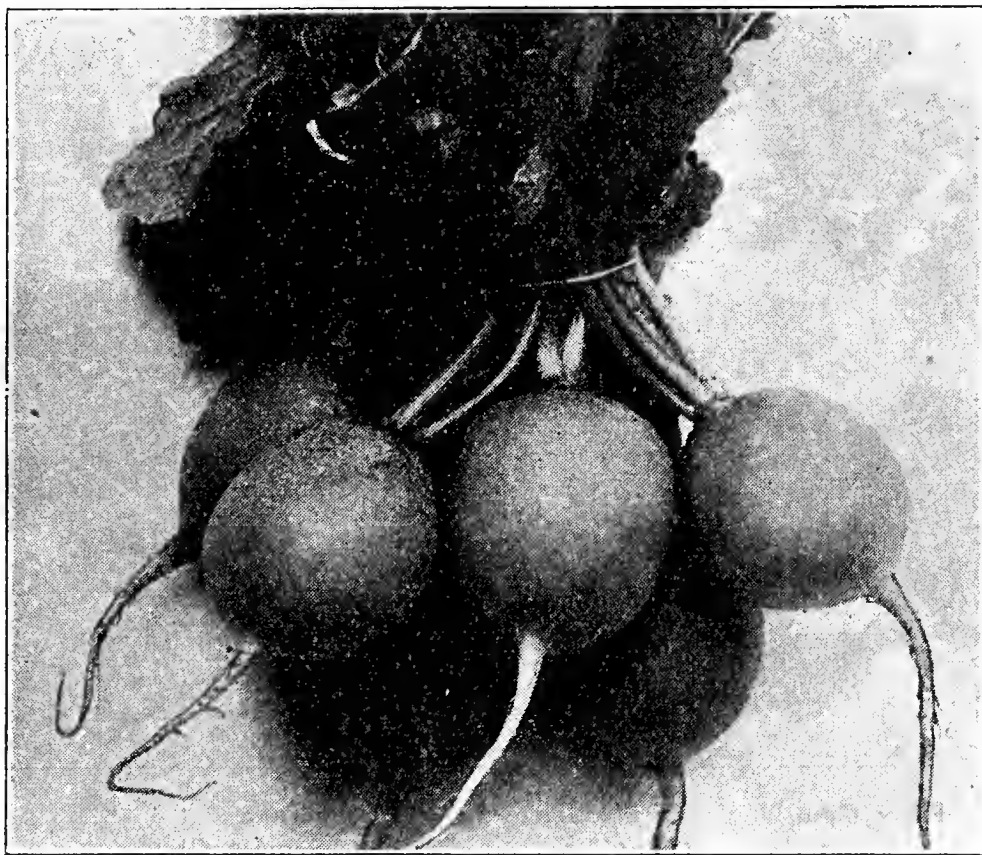
Add zest and Snap to the Appetite.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

RADISH CULTURE

Plant 1 oz. to each 100 feet of drill, 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Radishes are easily grown. For the best quality, growth should be quick and continuous, which means that the soil should not be allowed to become dry. The early bunching varieties do best during cool weather. See Page 2 for preparation of the soil. Sow early in the spring, as soon as the ground is ready, even before danger of a frost is over. If bothered by root maggots, small beds can be protected by making a frame from 6-inch boards and covering the top of this with cheesecloth. Plant about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and when up, thin to one or two inches apart. A succession of plantings should be made in order that you will always have young, crisp and tender radishes. Use before the roots become pithy.

OUR RADISH SEED

We have an especially fine lot this year of Early Scarlet Globe, Michigan grown. This strain is early, with small tops and small tap roots. The favorite sort with larger planters. Saxa makes very quickly and is used a great deal for forcing. Many prefer Crimson Giant for the home garden because it may be pulled as soon as the early sorts and will continue to grow until reaching a maximum diameter of about two inches without becoming pithy. White Icicle is the favorite long white radish and Cincinnati Market one of the best long red.



Early Scarlet Globe.

Crimson Giant

29 days. Particularly valuable because of its slowness to become pithy. Used for home and market garden. Tops medium; roots large, globular, 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, deep crimson; flesh white, and is of superior quality.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid.

Early Scarlet Globe (Vicks)

24 days. Well adapted both to field culture and greenhouse forcing. Tops small and just the right size for bunching. Roots $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, globular, slightly elongated with small tap roots. Color uniform bright scarlet, crisp, tender and of splendid quality. Our pedigreed stock is Michigan grown, and of outstanding quality.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid.

Rosy Gem or Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped

26 days. An outstanding variety of attractive appearance; very popular for home and market gardens. Roots deep, turnip shaped, almost round, upper part bright carmine, lower part white. Short tops. Should be used when 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid.

Radish

ROUND ROOTED SORTS
Add zest and Snap to the Appetite.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Saxa 22 days. The first strawberries of the season and the first piece of pumpkin pie, as well as the first radishes, always taste a little better. Saxa is the earliest variety of radish. Used for greenhouse forcing, but is satisfactory for field planting. Tops and tap roots very small; roots nearly as round as a ball, bright scarlet, and flesh snowy-white.

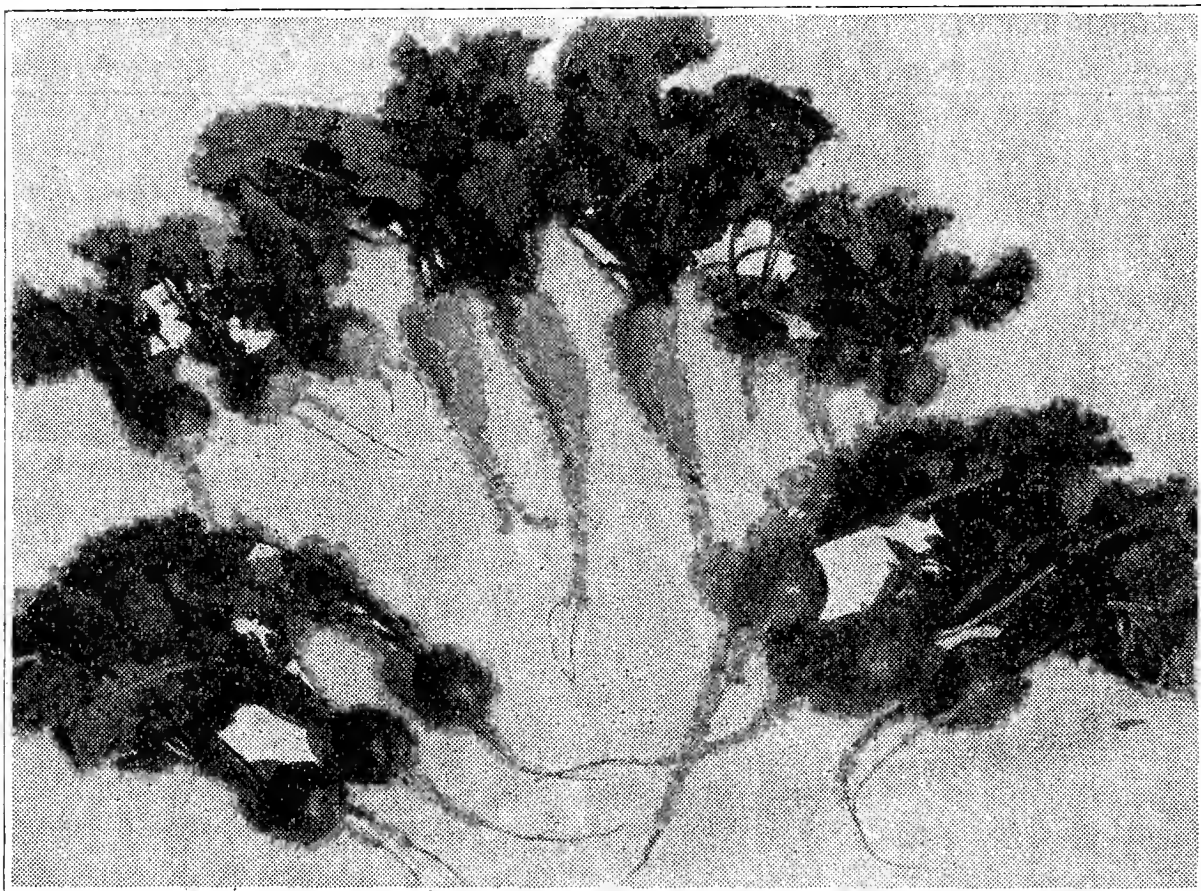
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid.

Sparkler 26 days. Similar to Rosy Gem but with larger white area. Roots round, smooth, dull scarlet red, one-third white at bottom. Flesh white, crisp and tender. Very popular with market growers.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid.

Radish

LONG ROOTED SORTS.
Add zest and Snap to the Appetite.
Market Growers Prices, Page 91.



Rosy Gem
Crimson Giant

Icicle

Saxa
Ey. Scarlet Globe

Cincinnati Market 29 days. An improved strain of Long Scarlet with small, short tops. Excellent for home garden and truckers. Roots 6 to 7 inches long, ⅝ inch thick, cylindrical with tapered end, deep red. Flesh very white, crisp and tender.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid.

Long Scarlet Short Top 27 days. An old standard early, long variety for home and market garden. Roots smooth, uniform, 5 to 6 inches long, tapered. Color bright carmine red.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid.

Icicle 27 days. The finest of all long white radishes, and the standard of excellence by which others are judged. Tops small; roots 5 to 5½ inches long, slender, straight, tapered at the tip. Flesh clear, white, crisp and tender, and have an agreeable, mild, snappy flavor.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid.

DOLORES, COLO. We always speak a good word for Burrell's Seed. My father bought seed from you twenty-five years ago and was always well pleased.

Salsify

For Cultural Instructions, refer to Carrot.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

Many prefer Salsify to oysters, the soup from which gives off an odor exactly the same as oysters; it has much the same flavor. Every garden should produce some of this easily grown plant. Plant very early in the spring. Culture much the same as beets. Roots 6 to 8 inches long. 1½ inches thick, tapering, smooth, dull white.

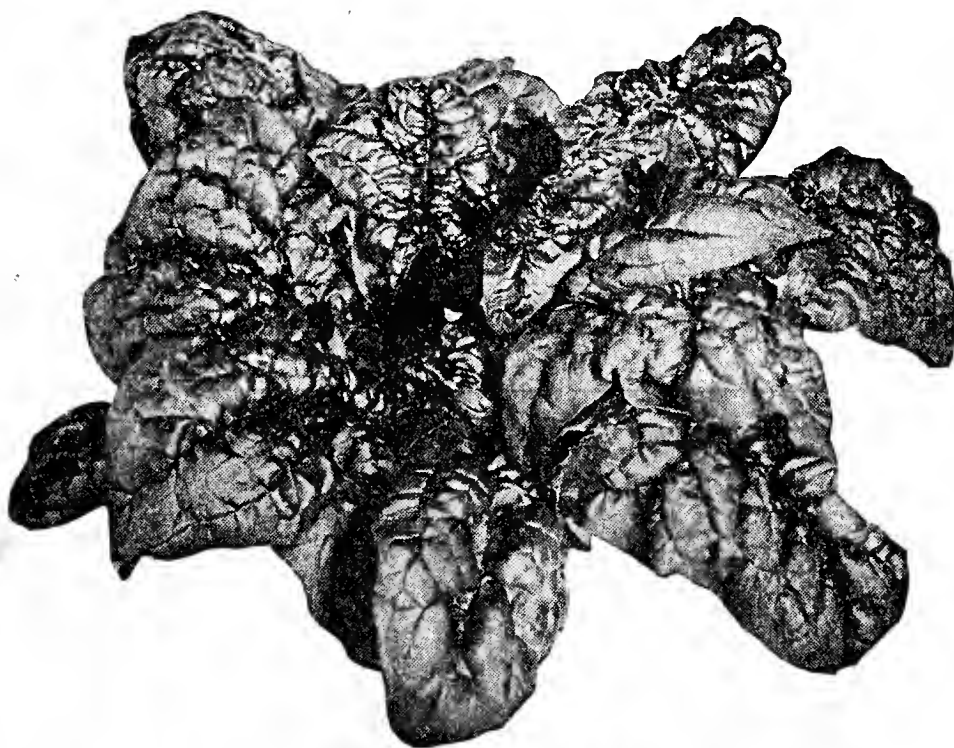
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (1b., \$1.35) (5 lbs., \$5.90) prepaid.

Spinach

For Health, Eat More Greens.
Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

HOW TO GROW SPINACH

Everybody knows that Spinach is high on the list of health-giving and body-building vegetables. Grow more and eat more. It is essentially a spring and autumn crop and delights in cool, moist weather. While an annual, it is so hardy that it may be sown in the autumn and carried over winter except in the extreme north, coming on very early in the spring. (See page 2 for preparation of the soil.) Abundant, quickly available plant food is desirable and an application of highly nitrogenous fertilizer is advantageous when the plants are about half grown. Plant to a depth of one inch in rows 16 to 20 inches apart, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Spinach has had much attention from plant breeders the past few years and varieties are now much larger leaved, more succulent and remain in good, edible condition longer. Do not use poisonous insecticides for insect control. We recommend Aphicide Pyronic, page 89. Plant 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill, 8 pounds per acre.



Spinach is the ideal vegetable for greens. Grow more of it.

Bloomsdale Long Standing

45 days. An outstanding strain of the Savoy Leaved Spinach. Much in demand for home and market gardens. It is slow to run to seed. Plant uniform, handsome, compact with large dark green blistered and crumpled leaves. Shipped extensively from the extreme south.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (1b., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.60) prepaid.

Hollandia

Plants are of the giant thick leaved type. Leaves large, very dark green and slightly crumpled. Is exceptionally slow in running to seed. Perfectly adapted for fall planting, being very hardy and gives much larger yields than other varieties usually used for fall planting. Prickly seeded.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (1b., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid.

King of Denmark

48 days. Highly desirable for canning and market garden. Plants large and spreading. Leaves large, thick, dark green and only slightly crumpled. Excellent for spring planting because the seed stalks are slow in forming.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (1b., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.60) prepaid.

Spinach

For Health, Eat More Greens.
Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Nobel (Giant Thick Leaved)

46 days. We consider this the best of the thick leaved varieties, and recommend it highly for canning, as

well as for home and market garden. An enormous yielder. Plants large, vigorous and spreading, slow to form seed. Leaves huge, thick, smooth, pointed with rounded tip; color deep green, very tender.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.60) prepaid.

Presto (New)

Very similar to good strains of reselected Bloomsdale. It is Savoy Leaved, prickly seeded and blight-proof to a remarkable extent. Probably the earliest and quickest growing

sort of spinach of the whole list. Hardy and will stand cold and unfavorable weather.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.10) prepaid.

Resisto (New)

46 days. Combines the advantages of both King of Denmark and Nobel. Habit of growth like that of one parent, King of Denmark, but is earlier. Leaves

somewhat Savoyed and it is a good long distance shipper. Resistant to disease and heat.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.10) prepaid.

HOW TO GROW SQUASH

The Summer and Italian Squash we offer are all bush in habit of growth. Use the same culture as for cucumbers. See page 22. Plant ¼ lb. of seed to 100 hills, 4 lbs. per acre, hills 3 feet apart each way. Winter and Autumn Squash are trailing or vining. Culture is the same as for pumpkins, as given on page 64; also see page 2 for preparation of the soil. Sow 8 ounces to 100 hills, 3 lbs. per acre, hills 5 to 8 feet apart each way.

Use Aphicide No. 15 to control black squash bugs. See page 89,

OUR SQUASH SEED

We are one of the most extensive growers of squash seed in the United States. Our fields are well separated to prevent cross-pollination,

this being an important item in the growing of squash seed, as they will mix at a much greater distance than any other vegetable. Market growers will find our squash true to type and uniform. No grower uses more care in the production of his stock.

Dwarf Yellow Summer Crookneck is a favorite in the south for fall planting; Early White Bush is a nice bright green when young, turning to pure white when mature. In some sections Dwarf Bush Green is taking the place of the Early White Bush because of its deeper green color. The Italian varieties are becoming more popular each year. The east and south seem to prefer Cocozelle, while California planters like the Zucchini. Be sure and try the New Golden Table Queen. It is very attractive, easily grown and will add a great deal of color to your roadside market display. We are making a special price on Pikes Peak, as we have a surplus. It is a good variety and seems to withstand the attack of black squash bugs better than other winter sorts.



We believe our stock of Dwarf Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash to be one of the best available.

Squash

SUMMER VARIETIES

Days to Maturity, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Dwarf Summer Crookneck

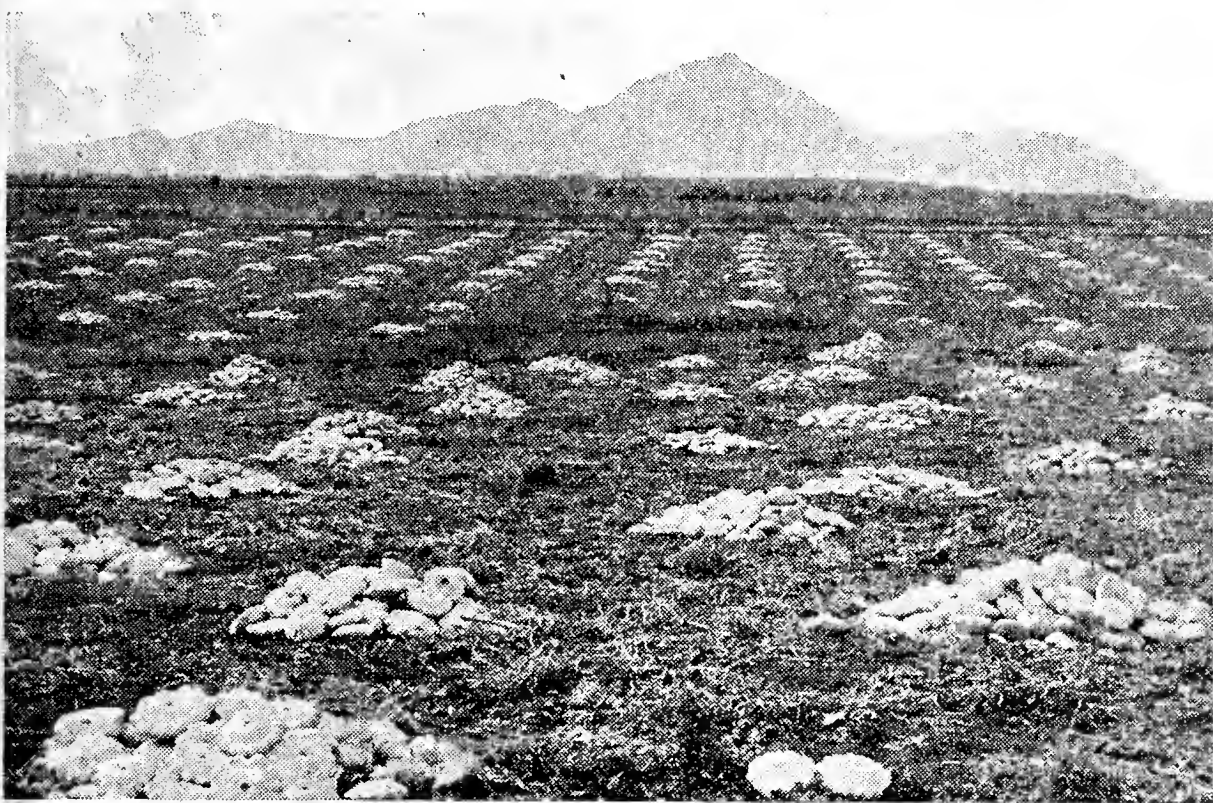
50 days. Southern planters will find our stock of this highly desirable because of its uniform size and color. Fruits are attractively warted, become 10 inches long and 3½ inches through the bowl at maturity. Neck curved; skin bright orange-yellow. Good for home and market garden use; very prolific.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

Dwarf Bush Green

53 days. (Also known as Green Tint or Ben-nings.) An excellent sort, popular in the west because the young fruits hold their greenish color well on the market. Vines are of bush type; in size some larger than Early White Bush Scallop and hardly as uniform. Color greenish white when young and light cream when matured.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.20) prepaid.



Dwarf White Bush Squash in piles ready for Seeding. Photograph taken on one of our Cortez, Colorado, farms. Ute Peak in the distance.

Early White Bush Scallop

53 days. (Also known as Patty Pan.) The standard Summer Scalloped, extensively used by shippers as well as for home and market garden planting. Vines are bush type, mature fruits 3 inches thick, 8 inches in diameter, round, flattened, smooth with edges scalloped. Weight 2½ pounds. Our strain is remarkably uniform. Color when young bright green, changing to pure white at maturity.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.20) prepaid.

Giant Summer Straight Neck

55 days. A selection from Mammoth Yellow Summer Crookneck. The neck is straight instead of curved and packs to a better advantage for shipping. Fruits thick, neck straight, heavily warted, orange-yellow. Flesh thick light yellow.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Mammoth White Bush

58 days. Largest of the white bush types. Fruits 12 inches in diameter, 4 inches thick, flat, scalloped at the edges. Color attractive waxy white, warted.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.20) prepaid.

Mammoth Yellow Summer Crookneck

56 days. Larger and later than Dwarf Summer Crookneck, warted. Larger and heavier fruits weighing 4 to 5 pounds, 18 to 24 inches long, 4½ inches diameter of bowl. Neck curved, skin rich orange-yellow.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.20) prepaid.

FROM MULBERRY, ARK. Some of your seeds are slightly higher sometimes than other firms offer, but the difference in quality of your seed more than makes up for the little difference in price.

FROM THOMSON, ILL. We always found your seed first class, and have always recommended your seeds to neighbors and friends, and will continue to do so.

Squash

ITALIAN VARIETIES
Squash Culture, Page 74.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Cocozelle 65 days. In the south this is the most popular Italian variety with shippers and market growers. Very prolific. Plants bush; fruits weigh 4 pounds at maturity and are 15 to 20 inches long, 4½ inches through the thickest part, cylindrical, straight and smooth. Color dark green with faint light green stripes changing to yellow. Flesh firm, greenish white; the very young fruits are marketed.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

Italian Bush Rapid 58 days. The young, tender fruits are marketed when about 12 inches long, at which time they are very slender, straight and dark green. Mature fruits longer than Cocozelle—20 to 24 inches, uniform diameter 3 inches.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 85c) (5 lbs., \$3.70) prepaid.

Zucchini Black 62 days. We recommend our Black Zucchini to California growers as being exceptionally true to type for this sort. Plant is of bush type. Fruits at maturity, 12 to 15 inches long, 5 inches in diameter, cylindrical, long, smooth, dark green-black. Flesh greenish white and of good flavor.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.40) prepaid.

Zucchini Grey 60 days. Used extensively by west coast growers. Young fruits medium dark green changing to greyish green and mottled at maturity, at which time they are about 14 inches long and 4 inches thick. The young fruits are very tender and of excellent quality. Our strain of this has been selected to cylindrical dark green fruits free from pear shape.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c), (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.20) prepaid.



A Couple of Plants Squash Black Zucchini.

Squash

AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES
Days to Maturity, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Banana 105 days. A favorite late sort for home use and market garden as well as for stock feed. Cylindrical, 20 to 24 inches in length, diameter 5½ inches; rind thin, slate grey colored. Flesh thick, fine grained, yellowish orange with sweet, attractive flavor. A fair keeper and of excellent quality. Not as susceptible to attacks of root borers and squash bugs as the Hubbards.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Banana Pink 105 days. Shorter and of more striking appearance than the regular Banana. A vining sort. Length of fruits at maturity 15 inches, diameter 4½ inches. Rind a beautiful salmon pink; flesh orange yellow, fine grained and of rich, sweet flavor. Seeds brown and highly enameled.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Pikes Peak 110 days. Very hardy and less susceptible to injury by squash bugs than most other winter sorts. Good for table use as well as for stock feed. Oval shaped fruit, large at the stem end, and tapering toward blossom end. Rind slate colored and hard; flesh creamy yellow, good quality and an excellent keeper. An abundant yielder, weight 8 to 10 pounds.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid.

Table Queen or Des Moines 58 days. Also known as Acorn. An individual sized squash desirable for baking. Popular for home, market garden and shipping. Vines trailing; fruits acorn-shaped, ribbed, smooth, thin-shelled, dark green. Flesh light yellow, bakes dry and sweet.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 85c) (5 lbs., \$3.70) prepaid.

Squash

AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES
Squash Culture, Page 74.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Golden Table Queen

58 days. A golden strain developed out of the Table Queen. Thicker meated, better quality and more attractive for table use when baked. Is also delicious as a summer squash when the fruits are small and tender. Do not fail to try this fine new variety.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Delicious, Green

102 days. Edible quality excellent, and the standard by which others may be judged. Shape much like Hubbard, but pointed only on the blossom end; the stem end being flattened. Weight 7 to 8 pounds. Skin dark green, warted but not prominently; rind thin and hard. Flesh extremely thick, bright yellow and of excellent flavor. Keeps well.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Delicious, Golden

100 days. Popular with canners because of its extremely dry flesh. Vines trailing. Fruits shaped somewhat like a top and resembles Green Delicious except in color which is bright reddish orange.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Fordhook, Vine

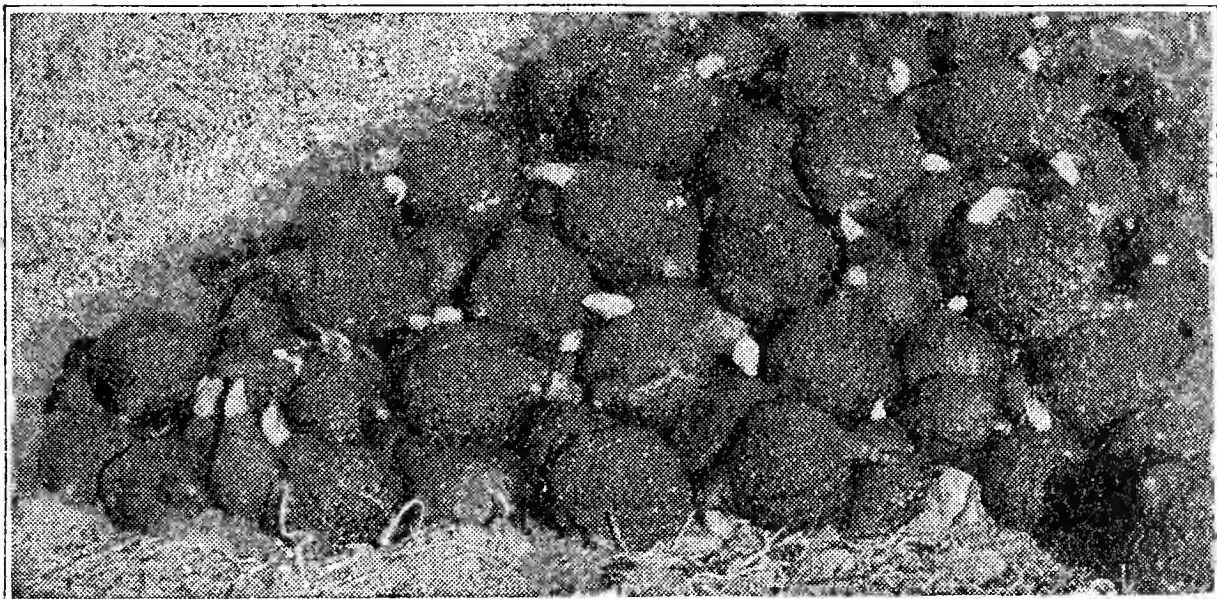
62 days. A small individual sized squash that when baked is much like sweet potatoes; the easiest grown and most resistant to insects and diseases of the fall varieties. Fruits weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., deeply ridged, creamy white color. Flesh, thick, light yellow, dry and sweet.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid.

Hubbard, Blue

110 days. Largest of the Hubbard types, and the favorite in New England. Fruits round, and pointed at both ends; rind, blue-gray, weight 12 to 14 pounds. Flesh orange, thick and eating quality probably better than any of the other Hubbards.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



Squash Chicago Warted Hubbard

Hubbard, Chicago Warted

110 days. Larger than Improved Hubbard and with less protrusion at the blossom end than other Hubbards. Very heavily warted; fruits weigh about 12 pounds, dark slate green. Flesh deep orange-yellow, dry and sweet. Keeps exceptionally well.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Hubbard, Golden

100 days. Much like Improved Hubbard as far as shape and rind are concerned, but smaller, earlier and golden in color. Weight about 7 to 8 pounds. Planted for home, market garden and much used for canning. Fruits globular, pointed at the ends; rind deep orange-yellow, dry, fine grained and of excellent quality.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Hubbard, Improved Green

105 days. The standard winter sort. Our stock of this is smaller and much more uniform than is usual, and less inclined to have slate color stripes at the blossom end. We believe the small sized Hubbards more desirable for selling from retail stores because too large squash are usually split and sold in pieces. Weight about 9 pounds; pointed at both ends, moderately warted. Rind dark bronze green, tough and hard. Flesh very thick, orange-yellow, sweet and dry.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Tomato

Greenhouse growers should try our Super Select Grade of Tomato seed in comparison with the best they have been able to obtain from any other source; listed page 85.

The tomato is a universally favorite vegetable and no other fruit carries greater health bearing elements. No matter how small the garden, it should contain at least a few plants so that the family can have a fresh supply during a long season. The fresh fruits sliced or used in leafy salads add zest to the appetite. The use of canned tomato juice as a beverage or cocktail is growing by leaps and bounds. During the year 1929, the commercial packing of tomato juice was only 185,000 cases, while during 1936 this had increased to 9,000,000 cases.

OUR TOMATO SEED

Of recent years there has been a great improvement in tomato varieties. Fruits are smoother, larger, flesh more solid, plant yields increased and disease resistant varieties developed. Our tomato seed certainly must have "something on the Ball" because our sales in the larger tomato shipping districts have increased so rapidly. With probably no other vegetable is the value of high altitude growing of the seed and the natural selection for earliness and hardiness so well demonstrated. The soil, sunshine and irrigation water supply the elements needed to develop seed of strong vitality. Seed being the plant in embryo transfers this increased vitality on to the growing plants and results in larger yields of high quality tomatoes. Our seed crops are grown from select stock seed saved from individual plants. Many hothouse growers demand this grade of super select seed. You will find it listed on page 85.

HOW TO GROW TOMATOES

1 ounce of seed will produce 3,000 to 4,000 plants, however, some should be allowed for safety so that only good strong plants may be set. Ordinarily two ounces of seed is the amount suggested per acre but this is usually more than enough. Plants should be set out as soon as all danger of frost is over. Seed may be planted in the hotbed or in flats in the greenhouse about six weeks before transplanting to the field. Sufficient plants for a small garden can be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box and placing in a sunny window in the house. When the seedlings reach the height of about one inch, they may be "pricked out" in a larger box, hot bed or cold frame and spaced about 4 inches apart. The article on page 4 gives information regarding hotbeds and coldframes. Use only loose soil that will not bake or crust easily. This extra transplanting is now rarely done by large commercial growers. The plants usually being thinned in the beds to stand two or three inches either way. If the plants become too tall and "leggy" they are sometimes sheared. It is much better, however, to keep the beds cool enough so that short, stocky, hardy plants are produced. Keep the soil moist enough for good steady growth. Too much watering will result in spindling plants and increase the danger of "damping off."

TRANSPLANTING

Varieties with small vines may be set four feet by four feet which will require 2,723 plants per acre. 1,743 plants are required if spaced 5 feet by 5 feet. This much room or more being required by the large vining sorts such as Norton and Indiana Baltimore. If checked in squares, plants may be cultivated both ways. In transplanting the main points to be regarded are: care in taking up the plants to avoid injury to the roots, setting out as soon as possible to prevent the air coming in contact with the roots, setting out firmly to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. Before setting out, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give them abundance of water a few hours before pulling. Setting out is most apt to be successfully done just at evening or immediately before or during a rain. About the worst time is just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plants without baking hard. Under irrigation, plants should be set on the edge of the furrow and immediately followed by water.

If possible irrigate once each day for two or three days following. If not under irrigation, single holes are dug, the roots inserted, the earth filled in and the water poured on top to settle the plants. If water is used at all it should be used freely and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil about the plants. Set the plants deeply (about two-thirds of the stem) and new roots will be thrown out from the buried portion.

WATERING

The best time to water plants is early in the morning or in the evening. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to the bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to supply it as it is needed or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake before it becomes so very dry as to cake or crack.

TRAINING AND PRUNING

Of course, it is not necessary that the vines be trained or pruned but this does have certain advantages. Stakes may be set and the plants pruned to a single stem, tying perpendicular to the stake with cord. This is rather an expensive process and not followed by most commercial growers. Many, however, pinch out all lateral branches as soon as they appear and confine the growth to one stem. When several clusters of fruit are set on, the vines are topped; this stopping further growth of the vine and concentrates the energy of the plant toward maturing the fruits that are already set. Advocates of this system claim larger fruits and several days of earliness over unpruned plants. Cultivate as long as the vines will

(Cont. from page 78)

permit. The last two or three workings of the soil should be very shallow.

Earliness of tomatoes may be increased as much as one week or ten days by placing one tablespoon full of super phosphate 5 or 6 inches directly under the place where each plant is to be set about one week before transplanting. It has been found that a side dressing with this fertilizer is not nearly as effective as where placed in this manner.

Tomato

Greenhouse growers should try our Super Select Grade of Tomato seed in comparison with the best they have been able to obtain from any other source; listed page 85.



Bonny Best

Bonny Best, Burrell's Special Selection, Crown Set

73 days. Second to none as a general purpose tomato. Desirable for forcing under glass and used as a canning variety in northern sections; valuable for market, garden and shippers. Vine medium in size. Fruits handsome, uniform, bright deep scarlet red, globe shaped, slightly flattened, smooth and firm. Average weight of fruits 5 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) (¼ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid.

Bonny Best, Standard

See Burrell's Special Selection for general description.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lb., \$13.20) prepaid.



Tomato Break O'Day

Break O'Day

70 days. Resistant to wilt and nail-head rust. One of the late Dr. Pritchard's developments. Plants on the order of Earliana. Vine light, open and spreading with medium foliage. While early and very prolific is inclined to sunburn in some sections. Not well suited to growing in South; fine for Utah and western Colorado. Fruits medium large, orange-red, globe shaped, smooth and uniform. Somewhat on the order of Marglobe, but with walls hardly as thick. Flavor mild and agreeable. Average weight of fruits 7 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 35c) (¼ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50) (5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid.

Tomato

Let us introduce to you the following new varieties: Nystate, Marbon, Michigan State Forcing, Rutgers and Scarlet Dawn.

Canner's Jewell—Blood Red Flesh

75 days. This was developed in the Rocky Ford district for canning use. Yields abundantly large, very smooth, deep red fruits. The skin is thick and peels well. Flesh firm and walls thick. Its outstanding characteristic is the very deep blood red color, which is carried clear through the tomato. Shape the same as Chalk's Early Jewell, but slightly larger and more full. While this is primarily a canning sort, you will find it excellent for slicing. Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 35c) (¼ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50) (5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid.

Earliana, Burrell's Special Strain—Crown Set

64 days. The standard first early sort. We received a report on a trial conducted, using over 50 different strains of tomato; among them several Earlianas. Results were checked carefully, and when the first picking was made, the planting grown from our strain far outstripped the others in number of fruits and weight. Valuable sort for home and early market. Fruits medium in size, flattened, globe shaped; color deep scarlet red and smooth. Average weight of fruits 5 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

Earliana, Standard

Same description as above. Saved from good fruits grown especially for seed from our super select planting stocks.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 35c) (¼ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50) (5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid.

Early Jewell, Burrell's Special Selection

75 days. Line bred stock, our own growing and selection from individual plants bearing the heaviest crops of the most uniform true to type fruits. Second early, home garden and truckers variety, also used for canning in the north. Plants medium in size, growth rather open, prolific, and a heavy yielder. Fruits medium large, flattened, globe shaped, scarlet red, and smooth. Our strain is remarkably free from hard cores and cat faces. Average weight of fruits 5 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 45c) (¼ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.



Grothen's Globe—Our choice as being the smoothest fruited tomato.

Grothen's Globe, Burrell's Special—Crown Set

70 days. A new very early maturing beautiful red tomato. The center is slow to ripen and the walls heavy and solid, making it an excellent shipping sort. Color and size about like Marglobe but at least a week earlier. We believe it a selection from Break O'Day. Foliage and color, however, are better than that variety. A heavy producer. Fruits smooth and will pack a large percent "fancy." Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

GROTHEN'S GLOBE STANDARD.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 45c) (¼ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.

Tomato

Days given are from setting of plants to Marketable fruits.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

Weights given of average fruits are as grown in our own seed fields. These may vary under other growing and climatic conditions.



This picture appeared in several Colorado newspapers with the explanation that the field of tomatoes was grown at Jacksonville, Texas. We wrote one of our customers there and found the crop had been grown from our seed. The variety—Burrell's Crown Set Gulf State Market.

Gulf State Market, Burrell's Special Crown Set

77 days. We sell more seed of this

variety to shippers than any other, not excepting Marglobe. The premier purplish-pink shipping sort for southern states. Fruits are large and uniform. Skin is tough; flesh rich deep blood red; shape almost true globe. Entirely free from cracks and blemishes around the blossom end. Its beautiful color carries well to the stem after picked. Plantings in our trial ground leads us to believe that this is the best strain of Gulf State Market yet introduced. Reports from our customers bear this out. Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) (¼ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid.

Gulf State Market, Standard

Same description as above. Saved from good fruits grown especially for seed from our Super Select

planting stocks.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 35c) (¼ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50) (5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid.

Large Gulf State, Burrell's Special—Crown Set

77 days.. To those who wish an ex-

tra large strain of Gulf State, we offer this superb tomato. It is especially bred for large size, splendid color and abundant fruits. Appearance and color of fruits being much like that of Beauty although nearly globe in shape. Average weight of fruits, 8 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) (¼ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid.

LARGE GULF STATE STANDARD.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 35c) (¼ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50) (5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid.

Indiana Baltimore

82 days. An improved strain of Greater Baltimore. It is of the stone type, and a favorite canning sort. Vine large and medium heavy. Fruits deep red, large, smooth and solid; thick flat in shape. Well liked by market gardeners in some sections. Heavily productive. Average weight of fruits 7 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) (¼ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00) (5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid.

Tomato

We suggest that you try Valiant and Grothen's Globe. These very early, smooth sorts should take the place of some of the old standard early varieties.



Tomato Burrell's Select Marglobe. From a photo taken in one of our seed fields.

Marglobe, Burrell's Select

78 days. Our seed of this variety is the result of single plant selection. Since the variety was first released by the producer particular attention has been paid to uniformity of size, smoothness, depth of flesh and freedom from growth cracks. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt and Nail Head Rust. Fruits uniform, deep scarlet, globe shaped. Smooth, thick flesh and as a shipper it is "tops." Average weight of fruits 8 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

Marglobe, Standard

Same description as above. Saved from good fruits, grown especially for seed from our Super Select planting stocks.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.

Meaty Marglobe Select

78 days. Compared with the regular strain of Marglobe this is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deeper, allowing for two extra slices of fruit and lessening loss from blossom end scar and flats. As the name implies, the flesh is thick and meaty, seed cavities smaller, heavier cross-sections and heavier wall. The originator certainly had in mind the ideal shipping tomato when developing this sort. Claim is made that it will yield 40 per cent more than the regular Marglobe, and our crops of it as grown here at Rocky Ford bear out this statement. In addition to being resistant to fusarium wilt, growers will find it is not inclined to puff. Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

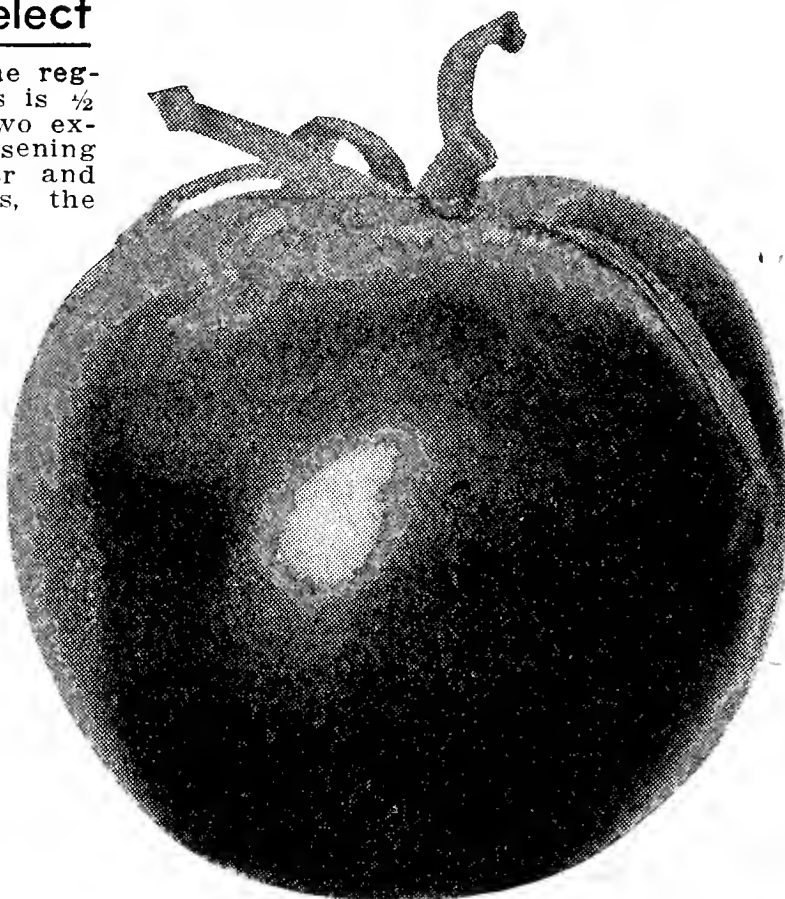
Meaty Marglobe,

Standard

Same description as above.

Saved from good fruits grown especially for seed from our Super Select planting stocks.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.



Meaty Marglobe.

Tomato

We suggest that you try Valiant and Grothen's Globe. These very early, smooth sorts should take the place of some of the old standard early varieties.

Marbon

68 days. Probably a cross between Bonny Best and Marglobe as it is between these two varieties in appearance. Its favorable features are earliness, size, globular shape, interior color and solidity. Ripens from the inside out. Intense scarlet in color. The producer predicts that it may replace such tomatoes as Earliana, Bonny Best and John Baer. Give Marbon a good test. It is possible that you will like it better than other early varieties you have used.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 45c) (¼ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.

Michigan State Forcing

A new and distinctly different self pollinating wilt resistant tomato. Developed at the Michigan State College. Undoubtedly the best greenhouse tomato yet introduced and is highly productive under restricted daylight conditions. Closely resembles Marglobe in appearance and flavor, but are smaller in size. Remarkably free from blemishes and misshapen fruits. Quite firm, allowing ripening on the vines without loss to the grower. Fertilize heavily and allow about five square feet to each plant. Average weight of fruits 4 to 5 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 45c) (¼ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.



Norton Tomato—Wilt Resistant Stone—This fine tomato is a favorite with our California customers.

Norton Wilt Resistant Stone, Burrell's Special Selection

88 days. A wilt resistant variety developed from Stone, introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. One of the best sorts for canning. We believe it unsurpassed in flavor for use in making catsup and for home canning. Plants productive and medium heavy; fruits large, flattened globe shaped, bright red and very solid. Average weight of fruits 8 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

Norton Wilt Resistant Stone, Standard

Same description as above. Saved from good fruits grown especially for seed from our Super Select planting stocks.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 45c) (¼ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.

Nystate

68 days. Developed at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. Much like John Baer, though possibly some larger. Fruits deep flat in shape, red and not inclined to crack. Solid and of good interior quality. Average weight of fruits 5½ oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) (¼ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid.

Tomato

Greenhouse growers should try our Super Select grade of tomato seed in comparison with the best they have been able to obtain from any other source.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper, Burrell's Special Selection

73 days. The last introduction of the late Dr. Pritchard, and regarded as one of the outstanding varieties of recent years. Heavily productive, disease resistant and of fine quality. Fruits large, smooth, solid, globular in shape, scarlet; holds its color well to the stem end. Flesh is firm, fine quality. Desirable for market garden and shipping. Average weight of fruits 6 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

Pritchard

Same description as above. Saved from good fruits grown especially for seed from our Super Select planting stocks.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 40c) (¼ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00) (5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid.

Rutgers

78 days. Recommended for canning on account of its color and high yield. Not intended for shipping as fruits are slightly flattened. Interior color is brilliant scarlet, making it especially valuable for juice. It ripens from the inside out. Average weight of fruits 6½ oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 45c) (¼ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.

Scarlet Dawn

70 days. Received the "All America" Gold Medal 1935. A cross between Clark's Early and Marglobe. Earlier in season than either. Vines fairly open, medium growth, prolific. First set of fruits medium large, but under conditions as here at Rocky Ford, later pickings will be small. Globular, thick walled and smooth. Color bright scarlet, exceptionally attractive. Average weight of fruits 5½ oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) (¼ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00) (5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid.

Speed

64 days. The originator gave this the name of "Speed" because of its extreme earliness in Montana, where it was developed. Much resembles Early Avon. Fruits medium, solid, smooth, red and globular. A very heavy yielding sort. Weight about 4 oz. each.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) (¼ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00) (5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid.

Valiant

68 days. (New.) A very early variety that should be valuable for the green-wrap trade. It comes into bearing only a few days later than Earliana, and the fruits are of so much better quality and firmness that it should replace many sorts of the Earliana type. Because of its light foliage, the crop should not be matured in the south during the extreme heat of mid-summer. We recommend that it be used for winter and spring production in the far south and for early season production in the north. Fruits globular, intense scarlet in color. Weight about 6 oz. each. Interior very solid and its excellent flavor should make it a favorite with home gardeners.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) (¼ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid.



Valiant Tomato.

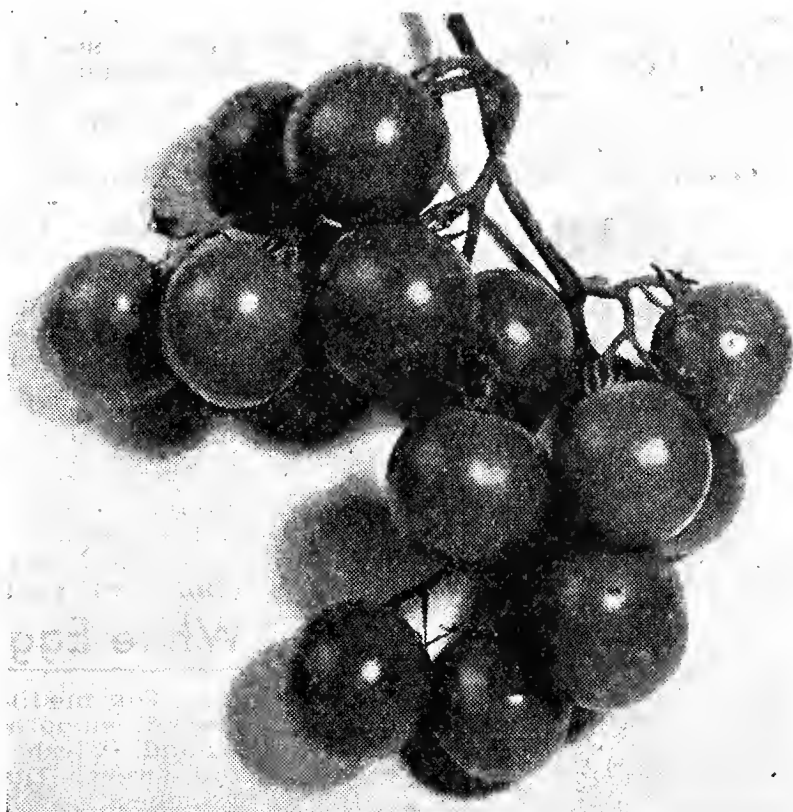
Tomato

Days given are from setting of plants to marketable fruits.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 91.

German Sugar

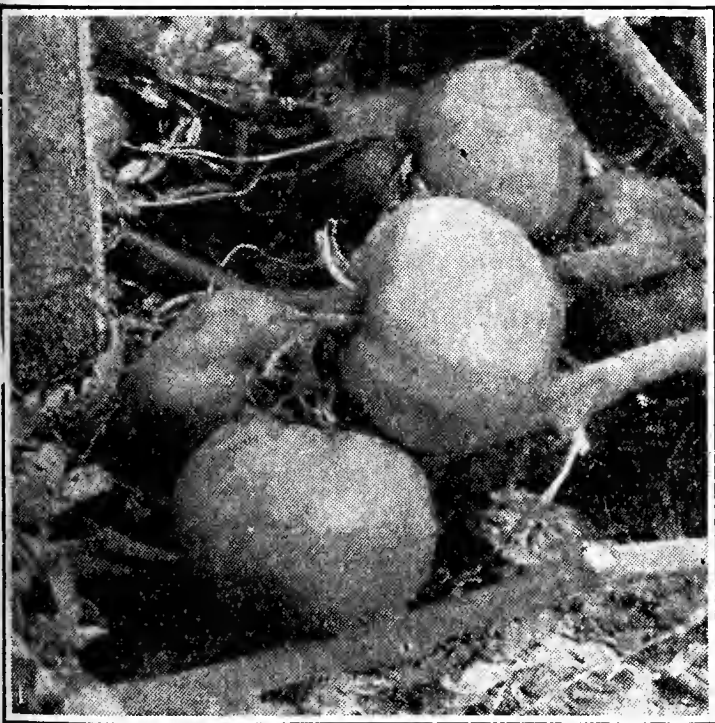
78 days. Something new. The beautiful small tomatoes are so sweet and tasty that it is said in Germany the fruits are sold in small bags and eaten like cherries. Should sell well with the higher class restaurant and hotel trade because of their appetizing appearance in salads. Fruits are borne in immense clusters. We have two strains; the Small German Sugar is about the size of large cherries. The large variety is about 1 1/4 inches in diameter. Please state which you prefer when ordering. (Pkt., 25c) (1/4 oz., 75c)



German Sugar Tomato.

SUPER SELECT TOMATO SEED

For Greenhouse Growers and Market Growers Wishing the Best Selection of Tomato Seed.



Portion of a Staked Plant Saved for Our Super Select Grade of Tomato Seed.

The growing of tomatoes in greenhouses for the fancy winter market requires a rather heavy initial investment and maintenance expense in addition to more than the usual labor and skill on the part of the grower. Growing under these conditions requires absolutely dependable seed. To meet this demand, we offer our Super Select grade of tomato seed. We stake and save seed from a few of the very finest plants we are able to find in our seed fields, which in turn have been grown from the finest possible selection of line bred stock seed.

We offer this **Super Select Tomato seed** from seven varieties. The price of each is as follows: (Pkt. 50c) (1/4 oz., \$1.50) (oz., \$5.00) (1/4 lb., \$18.00) (lb., \$70.00).

The varieties are as follows:

Burrell's Super Select Bonny Best Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Earliana Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Gulf State Market Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Marglobe Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Norton Wilt Resistant Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Pritchard Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Grothen's Globe Tomato.

Turnips

Plant in rows, early in the spring for summer use, or broadcast during August for winter storage.

Culture similar to Beets. Do not plant Turnips too thickly. 1 pound of seed is sufficient for an acre.

Purple Top Strap Leaf

and compact; roots flat, purple fine grained, tender and white.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$1.80) prepaid.

45 days. Used extensively for home and market garden. Plant very productive, medium early. Tops medium small, upright red above the ground, white below. Flesh

Purple Top White Globe

55 to 65 days. This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and attractive appearance. Roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below. Flesh white, fine grained and tender. Roots, when in best condition for table use, are about 3 inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feed. Keeps well and is the standard sort for home, market garden and shipping.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$1.80) prepaid.

White Egg

55 days. A splendid quality sort for home and market garden use. Top medium sized; roots white, egg shaped, smooth, growing one-half above ground. Flesh crisp, tender, fine grained and sweet. Diameter 2¼ inches, length 3 inches.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.30) prepaid.

Early White Flat Dutch

45 days. An excellent garden variety for early spring use. Tops small and erect; roots flat, 3 to 5 inches in diameter, 1½ inches in depth. Flesh fine grained, sweet and tender. Color, white.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.30) prepaid.

Early Purple Top Milan

40 days. The earliest Turnip in cultivation. Splendid for

forcing as well as for home and market garden. Tops small and strap leaved; roots very flat, becoming 4 inches across. Flesh white, fine grained, crisp, tender and sweet.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid.

Early White Milan

40 days. Ready for market a week earlier than any other white variety, used for forcing and for home and market garden. Tops small, strap leaved; roots very flat, white throughout, tender, sweet and with small tap root. Table size, 3 inches.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid.

Golden Ball (Orange Jelly)

60 days. A splendid yellow fleshed table variety. Roots globular, about 4 inches in diameter. Skin smooth and orange-yellow. Flesh yellow, fine grained.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$1.80) prepaid.

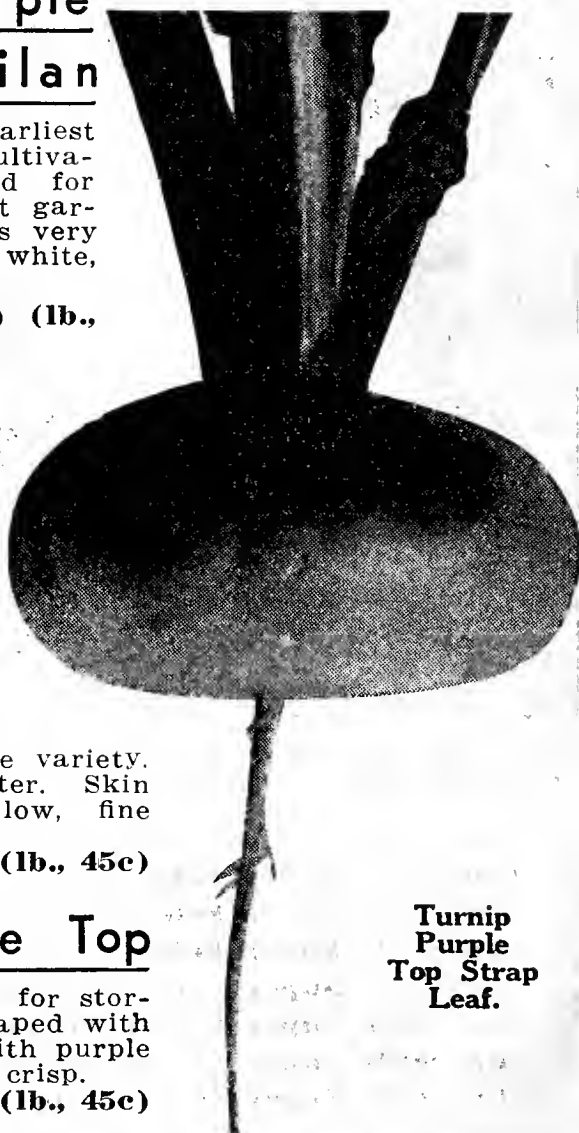
Rutabaga-American Purple Top

88 days. A good dependable variety used for storage and shipping. Roots large, globe shaped with small neck and tap root. Skin yellow with purple top. Flesh light yellow, firm, tender and crisp.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$1.80) prepaid.



Turnip
Purple
Top Globe.



Turnip
Purple
Top Strap
Leaf.

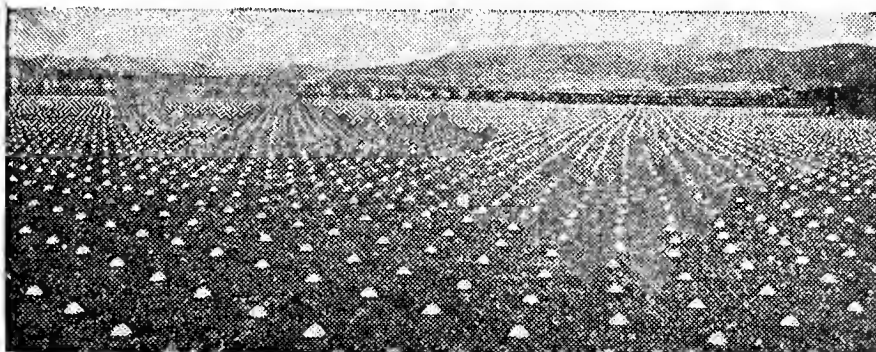
Herbs

SWEET, POT AND MEDICAL

The following at 10c per pkt., postpaid: Caraway, used for flavoring; Coriander, useful culinary plant; Dill, Short Swedish, See Page 29; Dill, Long Island Mammoth, See Page 29, Fennel, for medicinal purposes; Sage, used for flavoring; Lavender, popular aromatic; Marjoram, used for seasoning. (10c per pkt.) prepaid.

Hotkaps

These plant protectors speed plant growth and produce bigger profits for growers. Recommended for melons, squash and such crops.



From Maine to California, HOTKAPS are used by thousands of enterprising gardeners to keep out frost, rain, wind, birds and insects, and protect the tender seedling or plant until well out of the ground and prospering. Crops protected with HOTKAPS get to market as much as 2 or 3 weeks earlier. Their slight cost may be returned many times in higher prices.

Prices are as follows—Express or Postage extra. But if your seed order amounts to as much as the Hotkap order, we will pay transportation on the Hotkaps. To get the advantage of the prepaid price your order for Hotkaps must be placed at the same time seed order is placed. **Weight:** 25 size, 2 lbs.; 100 size, 5 lbs.; 250 size, 9 lbs.; 1,000 size, 28 lbs.

Packed 1,000 to a carton (1 to 4 cartons @ \$10.25) (5 to 9 cartons @ \$10.15) (10 to 24 cartons @ \$10.05) (25 cartons or more @ \$9.95).

| | |
|---|--------|
| 25 Package complete with cardboard setter | \$0.50 |
| 100 Package complete with garden setter and tamper..... | 2.65 |
| 250 Package complete with garden setter and tamper..... | 3.85 |
| Steel Setter and Tamper..... | 1.50 |
| Garden Setter alone | .50 |
| Steel Tamper alone | .25 |

Hi-Caps

A Tall Ventilated Cone-shaped Plant Protector recommended for use with tomato, pepper and other upright growing plants.

Size is 10 inches in diameter at the base and 12 inches in height, assuring ample room for plant growth during the period protection is needed. Other advantages of this type are proper ventilation, assuring hardy plant growth and ease of dusting for insects; hastens growth of the plants, enabling the grower to reach the earlier market at higher prices. **Weight:** 1,000 size, 40 lbs.; 250 size, 10 lbs.

Packed 1,000 to a carton (1 to 4 cartons @ \$10.50) (5 to 9 cartons @ \$10.35) (10 to 24 cartons @ \$10.25) (25 or more cartons @ \$10.00).

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 250 Caps including paper setter..... | \$3.75 |
| Light Weight Aluminum Setter | 1.50 |

50 HI-CAPS COMPLETE WITH SETTER, PREPAID—\$1.00. We recommend this size package to small gardeners. You will find these useful in starting flowers as well as vegetables.

Controlling Insects, Worms and Rodents

Good gardening consists not only of proper tillage, irrigation and care of the plants but also in combating various pests that will destroy or injure the crop. Both dusting and spraying are effective. In the western part of the United States, tremendous acreages of vegetables are grown and marketed in car load lots. Experiments have shown that dust is much more quickly and easily applied, in fact, some of the larger growers use airplanes for this purpose. These fly low over the ground and the blast from the propeller blows the insecticide evenly over the crops.

On page 90 you will find dust guns listed and described and on page 89 dust insecticides. Select the type and size of dust gun suited to your requirements. Use Aphicide as a dust, do not mix with water, apply as it comes from the package. Adjust the duster properly and blow the Aphicide with sufficient force to form a smoky dust that will thoroughly coat all parts of the plant. Results obtained depend largely on the thoroughness of application.

CONTROLLING INSECTS ON VINE CROPS

Striped Cucumber Beetles. These insects often appear as soon as the plants come up. They are not only very destructive at that time but

their larva is the small grub or borer which works into the roots of the vines, more especially in pumpkins and squashes, but to some extent in melons.

Dust to kill these Striped Beetles with Aphicide No. 10 or Aphicide No. 21—See page 89. Attach the discharge of your duster to a funnel-shaped cone which you can set down quickly over the plants and blow one blast of Aphicide, then wait four or five seconds and a second hard blast should be sufficient to kill all the beetles on the plant or hiding under the plants.

Aphis or Plant Lice. These very small insects often cause much damage. They increase very rapidly and while at first they remain on only a few plants and do not seem to spread, if not destroyed then they later may spread over the whole field within a few days.

It is the dust and gas covering the insect's body that kills. Start early in the season when the aphids first appear. Direct the blast upward against the underside of the leaves by means of the curved nozzle on the discharge pipe. Stake the infested plants and return the next few days and kill any insects that remain. Dust only where aphids are found as Aphicide No. 10 kills only by contact. Repeat application whenever needed.

BLACK SQUASH BUGS

Because of the extreme difficulty of killing the Black Squash Bug, we suggest two dustings with Aphicide No. 15. The first dusting will cause the bugs to come out from under the clods at the base of the plants. The repeat dusting which should follow the other by about one-half minute will kill a large percentage of the adult bugs. The young are easily killed by one thorough application.

GRASSHOPPERS AND CUT WORMS

We have found Sodium Fluosilicate superior to arsenate for use in poison bait for killing grasshoppers and cut worms. It kills more quickly and is much less dangerous to livestock and poultry. Use 1 lb. Sodium Fluosilicate to each 10 lbs. of bran, mix dry thoroughly, add about 1 lb. of molasses or just enough to make a crumbly mixture. A few drops of Oil of Anise should be added to the molasses before mixing and sometimes a small amount of water. For grasshoppers sow thinly along fence rows in the evening or early in the morning. For cut worms scatter in the evening about the plants where the worms are working.

GROUND SQUIRRELS

Ground squirrels and other rodents often dig up seed after planting. This can be prevented by treating the seed with coal tar. First wet the seed and then stir in thoroughly at the rate of one teaspoonful of coal tar to each peck of seed; dry and plant as usual.

Aphicide

A very effective Dust Insecticide more easily and quickly applied than wet spray. Instructions for use—Page 88.

APHICIDE CAN NOW BE MAILED

Aphicide dust insecticides are made by special process, using a combination carrier which not only does not burn the plant but carries the nicotine or other poisons in the best form to kill insects.

Many nicotine dusts are heavy and soggy, in fact, a comparison often shows that five pounds of Aphicide No. 10 has approximately the same bulk as seven pounds of some other nicotine dusts. The special carrier and our process of manufacture makes a dust that is fluffy, fine grained, of good adhesive quality, and with the nicotine thoroughly impregnated in each particle of dust. Aphicide has supplanted nearly all other insecticides in the Rocky Ford district (one of the largest vine crop producing sections in America) for the control of the Aphis and Cucumber Beetles.

APHICIDE NO. 10 Kills Aphis

On melons, cucumbers, watermelons, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and peas. In fact, most resistant aphis are readily killed by the use of this powerful nicotine dust.

PRICE: (¼ lb. 15c) (1 lb. Can., 45c) (5 lb. Can., \$1.65) (25 lb. Can., \$6.95)
PREPAID. NOT PREPAID (1 lb. Can., 30c) (5 lb. Can., \$1.20) (25 lb. Can., \$5.25) (100 lbs., \$20.00.)

APHICIDE NO. 15 Kills Black Squash Bugs

Harlequin Beetles and many other resistant insects. Rid your place of Roaches by putting Aphicide No. 15 where they are found so they will have to cross it.

Don't allow the Harlequin Beetles to destroy your cabbage and other crops. We know you can control them because we have done so 100 per cent.

This is the strongest nicotine dust yet offered and it kills practically all the old squash bugs and easily exterminates all young squash bugs when properly applied.

PRICE: (¼ lb. 15c) (1 lb. Can., 55c) (5 lb. Can., \$2.05) (25 lb. Can., \$8.90)
PREPAID. NOT PREPAID (1 lb. Can., 40c) (5 lb. Can., \$1.60) (25 lb. Can., \$7.30) (100 lbs., \$27.00).

APHICIDE NO. 21 Kills Both Sucking and Eating Insects

It is especially recommended for control of striped cucumber beetles, potato beetles, apple worms, army worms, flea beetles and leaf hoppers. Will also kill aphis.

PRICE: (¼ lb. 15c) (1 lb. Can., 50c) (5 lb. Can., \$1.85) (25 lb. Can., \$7.85)
PREPAID. NOT PREPAID (1 lb. Can., 35c) (5 lb. Can., \$1.40) (25 lb. Can., \$6.25) (100 lbs., \$23.75).

APHICIDE PYRONIC Kills Worms

Effective for the control of worms, aphis, leaf hoppers, caterpillars, Mexican bean beetles and certain beetle larva on cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, flowers, vegetables, shrubs, vines and trees. Especially recommended for dusting vegetables where insecticide is applied directly on the part to be eaten. Does not contain arsenic, and complies with state laws prohibiting the use of arsenic on vegetables.

Many Rotenone and Pyrethrum dusts on the market are very effective, but they lack an ingredient which has the power to smother the insects and bring them out from under clods at the base of plants and cause them to come out from between the leaves and inaccessible places so as to cause ready contact with an insecticide. This fault is corrected in Aphicide Pyronic.

PRICE: (¼ lb. 15c) (1 lb. Can., 55c) (5 lb. Can., \$2.05) (25 lb. Can., \$8.00)
PREPAID. NOT PREPAID (1 lb. Can., 40c) (5 lb. Can., \$1.60) (25 lb. Can., \$7.30) (100 lbs., \$27.00).

APHICIDE NO. 2-8-10 Kills Bean Beetles

A low cost but very effective insecticide which has proven here at Rocky Ford to be effective in controlling Cabbage Aphis and Worms, Bean Beetles and many other insects. The active elements Pyrethrum and Nicotine are thoroughly mixed with an edible carrier which is very adhesive.

PRICE: (¼ lb. 15c) (1 lb. Can., 45c) (5 lb. Can., \$1.55) (25 lb. Can., \$6.10)
PREPAID. NOT PREPAID (1 lb. Can., 30c) (5 lb. Can., \$1.10) (25 lb. Can., \$4.50) (100 lbs., \$18.00).

SODIUM FLUOSILICATE

Valuable as a grasshopper and cut worm poison. This insecticide is deadly poison to insects and worms, and while poisonous to animals and human beings, it is much less deadly than arsenate. When mixed as a poison bait as instructed on page 88, it is much safer to use around livestock and poultry than other similar materials.

PRICE: (1 lb. Can., 25c) (5 lb. Can., \$1.00) **PREPAID.** (1 lb. Can., 20c) (5 lb. Can., 80c) **NOT PREPAID.**

Please Note—Aphicide can be mailed—Order some with your seed order.

Dusting Machines



**Dusting Cantaloupe Vines with Aphicide No. 10.
Using the American Beauty Duster.**

The results obtained from Aphicide depend largely upon the thoroughness of the application. A dusting machine which blows the APHICIDE with such force that it forms a SMOKY DUST will reach practically all the insects and kill much better than where the dust falls more or less in bunches. It is the dust and gas covering the insect's body that kills.

AMERICAN BEAUTY DUSTER. The finest one-man duster. Bellows is full operating making it possible to cover high trees as well as a penetrating blast for heavy vines. Spiral force feed; easily adjusted for heavy or fine cloud of dust. Blows cloud 20 feet; capacity 15 pounds. Heavily padded and comfortable to wear.

PRICE: \$22.00 prepaid.

CALIFORNIA BEAUTY DUSTER. We recommend this type for dusting vine crops of 5 acres or more. Blows dust cloud 10 feet; capacity 12 pounds. This is the new improved type with spiral force feed.

PRICE: \$16.00 prepaid.

PUFFER DUSTER—For use on house plants or where the garden is very small. **PRICE, 35c prepaid.**

ROOT HAND GUN. A well-built dust gun that has established an enviable reputation for economy of operation, durability of construction and general all-around satisfaction. We recommend it to you as being one of the very best fan type dusters. It is well adapted for general dusting. Discharge tube can be raised or lowered or can be swung from front to rear of operator while dusting.

PRICE: \$17.50 prepaid.

ROOT JUNIOR PLUNGER DUSTER.

An exceptionally well made plunger duster. Uses less insecticide than is common with this type. Two adjustments, one for directing the flow of the dust downward, the other to dust underside of leaves.

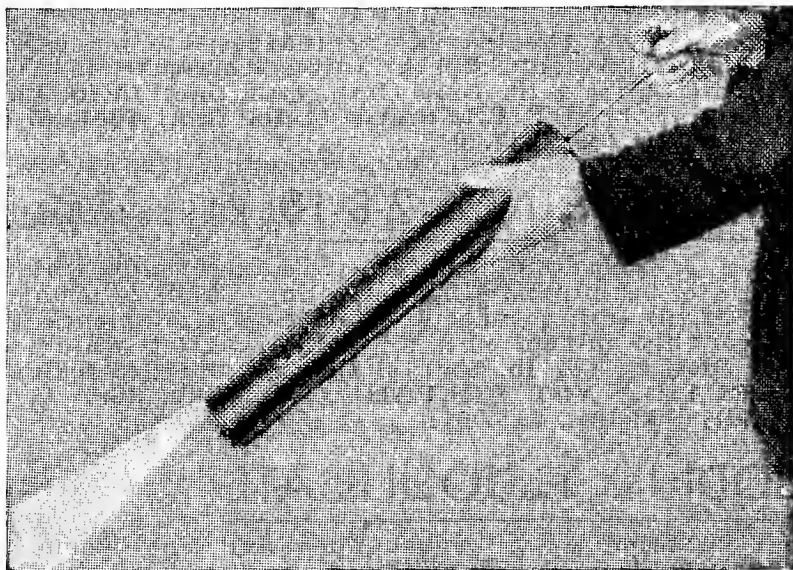
PRICE: \$1.40 prepaid.

FEENY GARDEN DUSTER. Recommended for small gardens, flowers, fruit, bushes, etc., also for dusting poultry houses, animals, etc.

PRICE: \$1.00 each prepaid.

FEENY MODEL D DUSTER. This larger duster holds about two quarts, is suitable for dusting as much as 3 or 4 acres of vine crops, cabbage, etc., also for dusting trees to a height of 10 to 12 feet.

PRICE: \$3.00 each prepaid.



Root Junior Plunger Duster.

SEEDS

Essential considerations at the beginning in the growing of a garden are: land with proper fertility, moisture, favorable climatic conditions and seeds. The character of the seed is of vital importance both to the amateur and the commercial grower. The grower wishes to be certain that the seed is viable, true to variety and unmixed, also that they are receiving an improved up to date variety or strain. These are important because seeds determine to a large extent both the quality and yield. Our seed crops are grown from select stock seeds which represent many years of careful breeding. Extreme care is used in all growing operations. Two experienced parties check and double check the putting up of the stock seed to be sent to the farms. Proper separations are given all of the seed fields so that there will be no cross pollination. Fields are rogued and any unwanted plants removed. The seeds are carefully harvested and properly tagged. Every lot is carefully checked by at least two people before milling. Mills, bins and elevators are thoroughly cleaned between varieties, every precaution possible used to guard against any mechanical mixture. At least two people check all lots of seed before being packaged to see that they are properly labeled. We are sincere in our work and believe we are paid to be extremely careful. Seeds are tested for germination in our seed testing laboratory and checked for variety in our trial ground.

One of the leading European seedsmen has to say about prices and quality of seeds as follows: "No Seedsman can afford to go to the expense of producing a superior, highly bred strain, and then go out and sell it on the market in a price competition with the man who takes little or no pains to keep his stocks pure. That road leads to ruin sooner or later. If he feels compelled to meet prices with irreputable dealers, he should not attempt to waste any time or money in breeding up better stocks, and incidentally, he may not expect to secure and hold the better class of market garden trade."

We invite the planting of these seeds in comparison with those obtained from any other source.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

Notice: All seeds listed at these special market grower's prices are for delivery F. O. B. Rocky Ford, Colorado. Shipment to be made by express or freight at purchaser's expense. One pound lots may be ordered at the 10 pound rate providing your total order exceeds 10 pounds of items other than peas, beans and corn. If any items are wanted by parcel post, add additional for postage and packing at the rate of 10c per pound. Terms: Cash with order as we cannot keep book accounts. Price increases would be necessary in this event and we feel that you should be charged only for the seed you buy and not be asked to help pay for credit losses. D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to purity, description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds they send out and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. When mentioned, purity and germination tests are for information only and without guarantee.

| | 10 lbs. or more @ | 100 lbs. @ | | 10 lbs. or more @ | 100 lbs. @ |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| ASPARAGUS | | | BEANS, LIMA | | |
| Mary Washington | \$0.60 | \$0.55 | Henderson Bush Lima.. | \$0.14 | \$0.12 |
| BEANS, GREEN POD | | | Burpee's Improved | | |
| BUSH | | | Bush Lima | .18 | .16 |
| Bountiful | .16 | .14 | Fordhook Bush Lima.. | .22 | .18 |
| Burpee's Stringless | | | McCrea Bush Lima.... | .26 | .22 |
| Green Pod | .15 | .13 | King of Garden..... | .22 | .18 |
| New Stringless Green | | | Hopi Lima | .14 | .12 |
| Pod | .17 | .15 | BEANS, DRY SHELL | | |
| Giant Stringless | .14 | .12 | Great Northern | .12 | .10 |
| New Stringless Valen- | | | Pinto | .12 | .10 |
| tine | .18 | .16 | BEANS, POLE | | |
| Stringless Refugee | .12 | .10 | Kentucky Wonder | .15 | .13 |
| Tendergreen | .17 | .15 | BEET | | |
| BEANS, WAX POD | | | Crosby's Egyptian | .55 | .50 |
| BUSH | | | Early Wonder or Bos- | | |
| Pencil Pod Black Wax. | .16 | .14 | ton Crosby | .60 | .55 |
| Round Pod Kidney Wax | .18 | .16 | Detroit Dark Red..... | .55 | .50 |
| | | | Perfected Detroit | .65 | .60 |
| | | | Ohio Canner | .60 | .55 |

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

10 lbs. or
more @

100
lbs. @

10 lbs. or
more @

100
lbs. @

MANGEL WURZEL OR STOCK BEET

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Danish Sludstrup | \$0.30 | \$0.25 |
| Giant Long Red..... | .30 | .25 |
| Golden Tankard | .30 | .25 |
| Giant Half Sugar Rose Top | .30 | .25 |

BROCCOLI

| | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----|
| Green Sprouting | 2.05 | ... |
|-----------------------|------|-----|

CABBAGE

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| All Seasons | 1.30 | 1.20 |
| Charleston Wakefield... | 1.40 | 1.30 |
| Copenhagen Market ... | 1.65 | 1.55 |
| Copenhagen, Louisiana. | 2.05 | ... |
| Copenhagen, Improved. | 2.25 | 2.15 |
| D. V. B..... | 3.70 | 3.60 |
| Danish Ballhead Hol- lander | 1.65 | 1.55 |
| Danish Roundhead.... | 1.65 | 1.55 |
| Early Allhead | 1.30 | 1.20 |
| Enkhuizen Glory | 1.40 | 1.30 |
| Early Jersey Wakefield. | 1.40 | 1.30 |
| Golden Acre | 2.05 | 1.95 |
| Golden Acre Introduc- er's Stock | 3.10 | 3.00 |
| Green Acre | 4.90 | ... |
| Mammoth Red Rock... | 2.05 | ... |
| Marion Market | 2.55 | 2.45 |
| Stein's Early Flat Dutch | 1.30 | 1.20 |
| Wisconsin Hollander... | 2.55 | 2.45 |
| Wisconsin All Seasons. | 2.55 | 2.45 |
| Resistant Detroit | 4.90 | ... |

CARROT

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|
| Bagley Danvers | .55 | .50 |
| Chantenay Red Cored.. | . | .50 |
| Danvers Red Cored.... | .55 | .50 |
| Imperator | .55 | .50 |
| Morse's Bunching | .65 | .60 |
| Nantes Coreless | .75 | .70 |

CAULIFLOWER

| | | |
|--|-------|-----|
| Danamerica | 23.70 | ... |
| Catskill Snowball | 16.75 | ... |
| Daehnfeldt's No. 9 (Snowball) | 12.50 | ... |
| Dry Weather or Danish Giant | 16.75 | ... |
| Long Island | 27.50 | ... |
| Super Snowball (Mad- sens) | 23.70 | ... |

CELERY

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----|
| Crispheart | 4.90 | ... |
| Easy Blanching | 1.65 | ... |
| Florida Golden | 4.90 | ... |
| Golden Plume or Won- derful | 4.90 | ... |
| Golden Phenomenal.... | 4.90 | ... |
| Golden Detroit | 4.90 | ... |
| Giant Pascal | 2.05 | ... |

CUCUMBER, SLICING VARIETIES

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| A. & C..... | .90 | .85 |
| Arlington Dark Green Bunting Strain | .55 | .50 |
| Black Diamond Dark Green Tipped | .55 | .50 |
| Burrell's Earliest of All | .75 | .70 |
| Burrell's Klondike | .75 | .70 |
| Colorado | .90 | .85 |
| Chinese Evergreen | .65 | .60 |
| Clark's Special | .55 | .50 |
| Davis Perfect | .75 | .70 |
| Deltus | 1.00 | .95 |
| Evergreen White Spine. | .55 | .50 |
| Early Fortune | .55 | .50 |
| Greenbac | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Improved Long Green. | 1.00 | .95 |
| Straight-8 | .75 | .70 |
| Taxpayer | 1.65 | 1.55 |

CUCUMBER, PIC- KLING VARIETIES

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| Boston Pickling | \$0.75 | \$0.70 |
| Burrell's Pickling | .75 | .70 |
| Chicago Pickling | .65 | .60 |
| Early Cluster | .55 | .50 |
| National Pickling | .55 | .50 |
| Snow's Pickling | .55 | .50 |

DILL

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|
| Long Island Mammoth. | .35 | .30 |
| Short Swedish | .35 | .30 |

SWEET CORN, YEL- LOW VARIETIES

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| Bantam Evergreen | .17 | .15 |
| Burbank Bantam | .17 | .15 |
| Golden Bantam | .15 | .13 |
| Golden Colonel | .17 | .15 |
| Golden Cross Bantam.. | .26 | .22 |
| Top Cross Bantam.... | .22 | .18 |
| Golden Early Market.. | .17 | .15 |
| Seneca Golden | .45 | .40 |

SWEET CORN, WHITE VARIETIES

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|
| Country Gentleman ... | .18 | .16 |
| Early Market | .14 | .12 |
| Stowell's Evergreen ... | .14 | .12 |

POP CORN

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Golden Hulless | .14 | .12 |
| Japanese Hulless or Australian Hulless .. | .17 | .15 |
| South American | .12 | .10 |

EGG PLANT

| | | |
|---|------|-----|
| Black Beauty | 3.00 | ... |
| Florida High Bush.... | 3.00 | ... |
| New York Imp. Purple Spineless | 3.00 | ... |

LETTUCE, HEADING VARIETIES

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| Big Boston | .55 | .50 |
| Creamy Heart | .55 | .50 |
| Colorado Special | .75 | .70 |
| Imperial 847 | .95 | .90 |
| Imperial F | .75 | .70 |
| New York Special or Los Angeles, Mkt.... | .55 | .50 |
| New York No. 515.... | .75 | .70 |
| New York No. 12.... | .75 | .70 |
| New York No. 41.... | .75 | .70 |

LETTUCE, LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|
| Black Seeded Simpson. | .75 | .70 |
| Early Curled Simpson.. | .55 | .50 |
| Grand Rapids Forcing.. | .75 | .70 |

MUSTARD

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|
| Giant Southern Curled. | .40 | .35 |
| Large Smooth Leaved.. | .45 | .40 |

CANTALOUPE

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| Improved H. B. No. 36 Stock Seed | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Improved H. B. No. 36 No. 1 Seed..... | .75 | .70 |
| H. B. No. 112 Stock Seed | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| H. B. No. 112 No. 1 Seed | .75 | .70 |
| Hale's Best, Burrell's Jumbo Stock Seed.... | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Hale's Best, Burrell's Jumbo No. 1 Seed.... | .75 | .70 |
| Improved H. B. No. 10 Stock Seed | .90 | .85 |
| Improved H. B. No. 10 No. 1 Seed..... | .45 | .40 |

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

| | 10 lbs. or more @ | 100 lbs. @ | | 10 lbs. or more @ | 100 lbs. @ |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| CANTOLOUPE | | | | | |
| H. B. 1938 Stock Seed.. | \$1.20 | \$1.10 | Klondike, Brown Seeded | \$0.40 | \$0.35 |
| H. B. 1938 No. 1 Seed... | .75 | .70 | Klondike, Burrell's | | |
| Burrell's Superfecto | | | Strain Stock Seed... | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Stock Seed | 1.20 | 1.10 | Klondike, Burrell's | | |
| Burrell's Superfecto | | | Strain No. 1 Seed.... | .40 | .35 |
| No. 1 Seed..... | .75 | .70 | Klondike, striped | | |
| Powdery Mildew Resist- | | | Stock Seed | 1.40 | 1.30 |
| ant No. 45 Stock Seed | 1.30 | 1.20 | Klondike, striped | | |
| Powdery Mildew Resist- | | | No. 1 Seed..... | .75 | .70 |
| ant No. 45 No. 1 Seed | .80 | .75 | Stone Mountain Stock | | |
| Burrell Gem Stock Seed | 1.20 | 1.10 | Seed | 1.30 | 1.20 |
| Burrell Gem No. 1 Seed | .55 | .50 | Stone Mountain No. 1 | | |
| Burrell Gem Jumbo.... | .55 | .50 | Seed | .75 | .70 |
| Burrell's Oblong Type | | | Burrell's Red Heart | | |
| Hearts of Gold Stock | | | Watson Stock Seed... | 1.30 | 1.20 |
| Seed | 1.20 | 1.10 | Burrell's Red Heart | | |
| Burrell's Oblong Type | | | Watson No. 1 Seed... | .75 | .70 |
| Hearts of Gold No. 1 | | | Tom Watson Weather- | | |
| Seed | .65 | .60 | ford Strain | .40 | .35 |
| Salmon Tinted Pollock | | | Winter Queen, Black | | |
| 10-25 Stock Seed.... | .90 | .85 | Seeded | .75 | .70 |
| Salmon Tinted Pollock | | | Winter Queen, Grey | | |
| 10-25 No. 1 Seed.... | .45 | .40 | Seeded | .80 | .75 |
| Eden Gem | .65 | .60 | Wondermelon | .75 | .70 |
| Pearl Pink Meat or Ab- | | | | | |
| bott's Pearl | .45 | .40 | | | |
| MUSKMELON | | | | | |
| Anne Arundel or Bot- | | | OKRA | | |
| tomly | .45 | .40 | Dwarfed Stalked Long | | |
| Banana | .55 | .50 | Green Prolific | .30 | .25 |
| Bender's Surprise | .65 | .60 | Perkins Perfection | | |
| Early Knight | .65 | .60 | Mammoth Green Pod. | .30 | .25 |
| Emerald Gem | .65 | .60 | White Velvet | .30 | .25 |
| Golden Champlain | .65 | .60 | | | |
| Honey Rock Stock Seed | 1.20 | 1.10 | ONION, YELLOW VA- | | |
| Honey Rock No. 1 Seed | .65 | .60 | RIETIES | | |
| Milwaukee Market | .65 | .60 | Australian Brown | 1.00 | .95 |
| Osage Extra Early.... | .65 | .60 | Burrell's Yellow Valen- | | |
| Osage or Millers Cream | .65 | .60 | cia | 3.30 | 3.20 |
| Pride of Wisconsin.... | 1.20 | 1.10 | Denia or Imp. Prize- | | |
| Tip Top | .65 | .60 | taker | 1.65 | 1.55 |
| | | | Mountain Danvers | 1.85 | 1.75 |
| | | | Sweet Spanish, River- | | |
| | | | side Strain | 2.05 | 1.95 |
| | | | Yellow Bermuda | 1.40 | 1.30 |
| | | | Southport Yellow Globe, | | |
| | | | Brigham Strain | 2.05 | 1.95 |
| | | | Yellow Globe Danvers.. | 1.65 | 1.55 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | ONION, RED | | |
| | | | Southport Red Globe... | 1.65 | 1.55 |
| | | | Large Red Wethersfield | 1.65 | 1.55 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | ONION, WHITE | | |
| | | | Southport White Globe. | 2.05 | 1.95 |
| | | | White Portugal or Sil- | | |
| | | | ver Skin | 1.65 | 1.55 |
| | | | White Sweet Spanish, | | |
| | | | Imp. | 2.05 | 1.95 |
| | | | Crystal Wax | 1.40 | 1.30 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | PUMPKIN | | |
| | | | Connecticut Field | .30 | .25 |
| | | | Green Striped Cushaw. | .45 | .40 |
| | | | Japanese Pie | .45 | .40 |
| | | | King of Mammoth.... | .55 | .50 |
| | | | Large Sweet Cheese.... | .35 | .30 |
| | | | Red Etampes | .55 | .50 |
| | | | Small Sugar | .40 | .35 |
| | | | Winter Luxury | .45 | .40 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | PARSNIP | | |
| | | | Ideal Hollow Crown.... | .50 | .45 |
| | | | Short Thick | .50 | .45 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | PARSLEY | | |
| | | | Triple Curled | .45 | .40 |
| | | | Paramount | .95 | .90 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | PEAS, EARLY VARIE- | | |
| | | | TIES | | |
| | | | Alaska | .15 | .13 |
| | | | Laxton's Progress | .15 | .13 |
| | | | Little Marvel | .15 | .13 |

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

| | 10 lbs. or more @ | 100 lbs. @ |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| PEAS, MID-SEASON VARIETIES | | |
| Asgrow No. 40..... | \$0.16 | \$0.14 |
| Dwarf Alderman | .22 | .18 |
| Improved Stratagem... | .15 | .13 |
| Morse's Market | .16 | .14 |

| | | |
|------------------------|------|-----|
| PEPPER, HOT | | |
| Anaheim Chili | 3.30 | ... |
| Long Thick Red..... | 2.55 | ... |
| Red Cherry, Large..... | 2.05 | ... |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------|-----|
| PEPPER, SWEET | | |
| California Wonder | 4.15 | ... |
| California Wonder Low Bush | 5.80 | ... |
| Harris Early Giant.... | 2.55 | ... |
| Oshkosh | 3.30 | ... |
| Rocky Ford | 6.20 | ... |
| Ruby King | 2.05 | ... |
| Sunnybrook | 1.65 | ... |
| Worldbeater | 2.55 | ... |

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| RADISH, ROUND ROOTED SORTS | | |
| Crimson Giant | .45 | .40 |
| Early Scarlet Globe (Vicks) | .45 | .40 |
| Rosy Gem or Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped | .45 | .40 |
| Saxa | .45 | .40 |
| Sparkler | .45 | .40 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| RADISH, LONG ROOTED SORTS | | |
| Cincinnati Market | .45 | .40 |
| Long Scarlet Short Top | .45 | .40 |
| Icicle | .45 | .40 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|
| SALSIFY | | |
| Mammoth Sandwich Island | 1.00 | .95 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|
| SPINACH | | |
| Bloodsdales Long Standing | .22 | .18 |
| Hollandia | .40 | .35 |
| King of Denmark..... | .22 | .18 |
| Nobel, Giant Thick Leaved | .22 | .18 |
| Presto | .30 | .25 |
| Resisto | .30 | .25 |

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| SWISS CHARD | | |
| Special Large White Ribbed, Dark Green Leaves | .45 | .40 |
| Lucullus | .45 | .40 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| SQUASH, SUMMER VARIETIES | | |
| Dwarf Summer Crook-neck | .45 | .40 |
| Dwarf Bush Green..... | .50 | .45 |
| Early White Bush Scallop | .50 | .45 |
| Giant Summer Straight-neck | .55 | .50 |
| Mammoth White Bush. | .50 | .45 |
| Mammoth Yellow Summer Chookneck | .50 | .45 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| SQUASH, ITALIAN VARIETIES | | |
| Cocozelle | .45 | .40 |
| Italian Bush Rapid ... | .60 | .55 |
| Zucchini, Black | .55 | .50 |
| Zucchini, Grey | .50 | .45 |

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| SQUASH, AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES | | |
| Banana | \$0.75 | \$0.70 |
| Banana, Pink | .75 | .70 |
| Pikes Peak | .40 | .35 |
| Table Queen or Des Moines | .60 | .55 |
| Golden Table Queen... | .75 | .70 |
| Delicious Green | .75 | .70 |
| Delicious Golden | .75 | .70 |
| Fordhook Vine | .45 | .40 |
| Hubbard, Blue | .75 | .70 |
| Hubbard, Chicago Warded | .75 | .70 |
| Hubbard, Golden | .75 | .70 |
| Hubbard, Improved Green | .75 | .70 |

| | | |
|--|-------|------|
| TOMATO | | |
| Bonny Best, Burrell's Special | 8.25 | 8.00 |
| Bonny Best, Standard. | 2.55 | 2.45 |
| Break O'Day | 2.90 | 2.80 |
| Canner's Jewell, Blood Red Flesh | 2.90 | 2.80 |
| Earliana, Special | 10.00 | 9.75 |
| Earliana, Standard | 2.90 | 2.80 |
| Early Jewell, Burrell's Special | 3.90 | 3.80 |
| Glovel | 3.90 | 3.80 |
| Grothen's Globe, Burrell's Special | 10.00 | 9.75 |
| Grothen's Globe, Standard | 3.90 | 3.80 |
| Gulf State Market, Burrell's Special | 8.25 | 8.00 |
| Gulf State Market, Standard | 2.90 | 2.80 |
| Large Gulf State, Burrell's Special | 8.25 | 8.00 |
| Large Gulf State, Standard | 2.90 | 2.80 |
| Indiana Baltimore | 3.30 | 3.20 |
| Marglobe, Burrell's Select | 10.00 | 9.75 |
| Marglobe, Standard ... | 3.90 | 3.80 |
| Meaty Marglobe, Select. | 10.00 | 9.75 |
| Meaty Marglobe, Standard | 3.90 | 3.80 |
| Marbon | 3.90 | 3.80 |
| Michigan State Forcing. | 3.90 | 3.80 |
| Norton Wilt Resistant Stone, Burrell's Special | 10.00 | 9.75 |
| Norton Wilt Resistant Stone, Standard | 3.90 | 3.80 |
| Nystate | 8.25 | 8.00 |
| Pritchard or Scarlet Topper, Burrell's Special | 10.00 | 9.75 |
| Pritchard or Scarlet Topper, Standard ... | 3.30 | 3.20 |
| Rutgers | 3.90 | 3.80 |
| Scarlet Dawn | 3.30 | 3.20 |
| Speed | 3.30 | 3.20 |
| Valiant | 8.25 | 8.00 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| TURNIP | | |
| Purple Top Strap Leaf. | .26 | .22 |
| Purple Top White Globe | .26 | .22 |
| White Egg | .35 | .30 |
| Early White Flat Dutch | .35 | .30 |
| Early Purple Top Milan | .45 | .40 |
| Early White Milan..... | .45 | .40 |
| Golden Ball (Orange Jelly) | .26 | .22 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| RUTABAGA | | |
| American Purple Top.. | .26 | .22 |

Growing Flowers from Seed

AFTER selecting the portion of your garden in which you wish to plant flowers, pay particular attention to the preparation of the soil. If you will refer to page 2 you will find some information that will help in this, although, of course, the ground will be spaded instead of plowed. Work the soil deeply and make the top three or four inches as fine and loose as possible. It is well to apply a liberal coating of well rotted manure and spade in, in the fall. When spring comes, work the soil as early as possible and apply commercial fertilizer as a top dressing (see commercial fertilizer page 3). Much weed killing can be done before planting.

SOWING THE SEED Nearly all flowers do well in sunny locations, a few can be grown in the shade.

Most flowers can be grown by sowing the seed as soon as the soil has become warm and danger of all frost is over. The old rule is to plant seeds to a depth of about twice their diameter. Fine seeds may be pressed into the soil with a flat board, and a very little soil sprinkled over them. Remember that "in union there is strength," and for fine seeds especially; sowing too thin may result in the single plants not having enough strength to break through the soil. Do not plant too deeply. Larger seeds, of course, will stand deeper planting. Construct a shade to keep off the burning rays of the sun and prevent crusting, also to avoid the seed being washed away by rains. Hi-caps set close together over the seed row make an excellent shade and will enable two weeks earlier planting. See page 87. Be sure to mark all rows where you sow the seed so you will know what you have planted and where.

STARTING PLANTS IN FLATS

Many flowers if sown outside do not bloom until quite late in the summer. You can have them early

if you sow the seed in hotbeds, cold frames, or in the house in boxes. In fact, many annuals benefit by being transplanted as it develops for them a better root system. In this group are snapdragon, carnation, cosmos, dianthus, pansy, petunia, phlox and verbenas. If sown indoors in boxes, or flats, these should be of convenient size and about 3 inches deep like shown in the illustration. The soil used should be composed of about equal parts of leaf mold, sharp sand and good garden soil. The bottom of the flat may be covered with a layer of coarse cinders, broken pots or some such material, and the prepared soil finely sifted to fill up the balance of the box within about an inch of the top. Place in a window where exposed to the sun and cover with a pane of glass to retard evaporation. Water carefully with a fine spray, keeping the soil moist but not wet. Remove the glass as soon as the seeds begin to sprout. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, about four leaves, they should be transplanted one inch apart in another bed, flat or in small pots (paper pots are excellent for this purpose). The plants pulled may be transplanted to other boxes, later to be reset in the open ground.



Fine seeds may be sown in rows in the flats by shaking from the envelope.

Flower Seeds

Filling Stations and Auto Camps will attract trade by planting as large a flower bed as possible.

We offer on the following pages a list of worthwhile flowers of the sorts that are grown from seed. You will enjoy a flower garden. Plant one.

The following symbols are used in connection with each item:

A—Annual: The plants live and bloom one season only.

B—Biennial: The plants live two seasons, often blooming only the second year.

P—Perennial: The plants usually live from year to year.

H—Hardy: Plants that are easily grown and resist average seasonal extremes of temperature.

H-H—Half-Hardy.

T—Tender.

Approximate height of each plant is also given.

FLOWERS BEST ADAPTED TO VARIOUS USES

For Cut Flowers

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon)

Aster
Calendula
Candytuft
Carnation
Centurea Imperialis (Sweet Sultan)
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Columbine
Cosmos
Gaillardia
Gypsophila
Marigold
Nasturtium
Stock
Sweet Peas
Zinnia

For Fragrance

Alyssum
Candytuft
Carnation
Centurea
Petunia

Stock
Sweet Peas
Sweet William

For Partial Shade

Balsam
Campanula
Centaurea
Clarkia
Columbine
Godetia
Pansy
Sweet William

For Withstanding Drought

Candytuft
Cosmos
Four O'clock
Hollyhock
Petunia
Portulacca
Verbena
Zinnia

For Window Boxes

Antirrhinum

Asparagus Sprengeri
Geranium
Morning Glory
Nasturtium
Petunia
Phlox
Verbena

For Rock Gardens

Alyssum
Columbine
Carnation
Campanula
Candytuft
Dianthus
Gilia
Gypsophila
Phlox
Portulacca
Swan River Daisy
Verbena

For Climbing

Canary Bird Vine
Cypress Vine
Morning Glory
Sweet Peas

Plants, other than climbers, given as being 3 feet or more in height may be used as backgrounds; 2 to 3 feet for borders; 10 to 20 inches for bedding and borders; less than 10 inches for edgings.



Antirrhinum (Snapdragons) Growing for Seed on one of our Cortez, Colorado farms.

ALYSSUM, Carpet of Snow. (HA-6 in.)

A favorite little annual because of its fragrance and abundance of bloom. Grows only 6 inches high, yet one plant will cover a space 12 to 20 inches in diameter and be a mass of the purest white from early summer until frost. One of the finest plants for beds, borders and rock-work.

(Pkt., 5c) (½ oz., 35c).

ANTIRRHINUM—(See Snapdragon).

AQUILEGIA—(See Columbine).

ASPARAGUS FERN, Sprengeri (Emerald Feather). (TA-4 ft.)

Beautiful for either pot culture or hanging baskets. Grows freely all the year; a popular house plant.

(Pkt., 10c) (100 Seeds, 40c).

Flower Seed

We are one of the world's largest growers of Zinnia Seed.

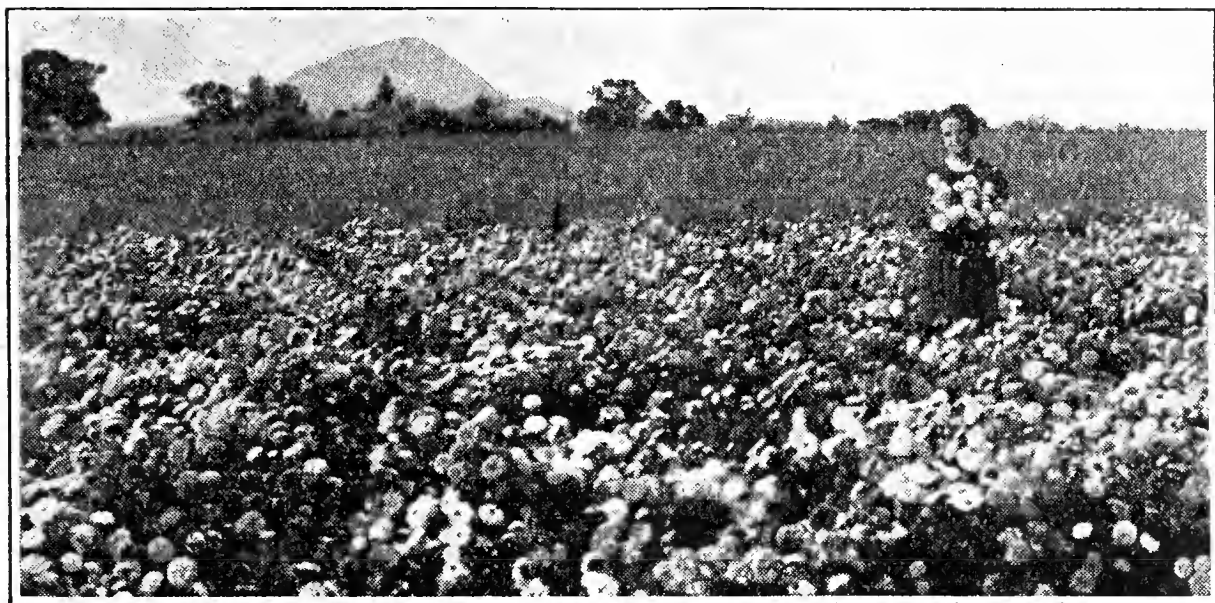
ASTERS. (HHA.)

Asters have always been one of the favorite American flowers but the past few years disease in many sections has made it impossible to grow them. Plant breeders have now developed new wilt resistant sorts that are destined to bring this gorgeous flower back into the front ranks of easily grown annuals. Favorable reports as to the value of the resistant strains have been received from all sections of the United States. Even in soil not affected with rot, we believe you will find these strains more vigorous and safer than the ordinary ones.

ASTERS, Wilt Resistant Crego Mixed. (2 ft.)

Large very double blooms having long shaggy twisted petals borne on branching plants of robust growth.

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c).



Asters, Wilt Resistant Crego Mixed Growing for Seed on One of Our Farms Near Cortez, Colorado, at an Elevation of 6700 Feet. Ute Peak, Height of 10,000 Feet, in the Background.

ASTERS, Wilt Resistant Late Branching Mixed. (2 ft.)

Produces regular and symmetrical flowers; good sized, fully double with petals evenly incurved. Plants spreading.

(Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c).

ASTERS, Wilt Resistant Queen of the Market Mixed. (18 in.)

Handsome somewhat flattened blossoms, rather broad and with incurved petals. Blooms two weeks earlier than other sorts we offer and remains in good condition until others begin to flower.

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c)

ASTERS, Giant Crego. (2 ft.)

Plants robust and of branching habit, flowers large and have long shaggy twisted petals. Giant Crego is of the Comet type, making it a fine variety for all purposes.

| | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| Azure Blue | Lavender | Shell Pink |
| Crimson | Purple | White |
| Dark Blue | Rose Pink | Mixed |

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 80c)

ASTERS, California Giants Mixed. (2½ ft.)

The long stems carry flowers with petals so curled and twisted and of such size as to resemble Chrysanthemums.

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c)

BALSAM, Double Camelia Flowered Mixed. (Lady's Slipper.) (HA-18 in.) The bushy plants are heavily laden with double blossoms borne on short stems. If the leaves hide the blossoms as they sometimes do, they may be trimmed back. Plants require plenty of moisture and will do well in semi-shade; will stand transplanting.

(Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c) (oz., 70c).

FROM FRESNO, CALIF. I can truthfully say that the most beautiful scenery we encountered throughout our 3,000 mile trip last summer was the enormous fields of Zinnias near Rocky Ford.

FROM ERIE, ILL. The Zinnia seed ordered from your seed house grew the most beautiful flowers I ever saw.

Flower Seeds

Be one of the first to grow the
New De-Lovely Morning Glory.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). (HA-18 in.)

One of the easiest flowers to grow; quite showy, free flowering and desirable for cutting. Produces fine effects in beds or borders. Blooms throughout the season if flowers are kept picked.

Ball's Gold Improved (Florists' Strain). The full, double, golden flowers are borne on long stems. Because of its extreme vigor, it does well out doors in cool weather and is also ideal for forcing.

Ball's Orange Improved. Probably the most popular of all forcing varieties. Light orange, large flowers and long stems. (Florists' Strain.)

Ball's Supreme. Cadmium orange, dark center. (Florists' Strain.)

Camp Fire (Sensation). Large double orange flowers with scarlet sheen, long, strong stems.



Bernita Burrell in a field of
Mixed Calendula.

ORANGE KING. Magnificent flowers of deep orange. Center petals incurved. Resists hot sun better than florists' types, and more suitable for gardens.

Radio. Deep orange, quilled petals. Recommended for florists' use.

Price of any above varieties of Calendula—(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (½ oz., 70c).

CALENDULA, Mixed. All varieties extra fine. (See illustration.) (Pkt., 5c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 85c).

CALENDULA. (Orange Shaggy) "All America" Gold Medal Winner.

Orange Shaggy is a very distinct new break in Calendulas. The petals are long and deeply fringed or lacinated. Row after row of these long fringed petals overlap each other in a rather irregular fashion and build up a bloom with the shaggy appearance of some Chrysanthemums. These blooms are of great grace and beauty. The color is a deep orange shading to slightly lighter orange in the center of the bloom, giving the flower a delightful two tone effect. Well grown, Orange Shaggy has long stems and forms plants about eighteen inches high.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 35c) (½ oz., 60c).

CANNA, Crozy's Dwarf Mixed. (TP-3 ft.) Produces plants of dwarf, luxuriant growth with gladiolus like flowers of the most brilliant colors. They will bloom freely the first year from seed if started about the middle of April. Before planting file through the shell at one end of the seed and soak in warm water over night. When plants are up to the second leaf, transplant singly into pots. Set out in the garden after all danger of frost is past; roots may be kept in a cellar over winter. (Pkt., 10c) (½ oz., 35c) (oz., 60c).

CARNATION. (TP-18 in.)

Flowers do not grow as large from seed as from cuttings, but are more fragrant. The long blue-green stems are stiff and slender; flowers double with thin waxy petals.

(Pkt., 10c) (⅛ oz., 40c) (¼ oz., 75c).

CELOSIA CHILDSI (Chinese Woolflowers). (HA-2 ft.)

The branches terminate in gay, vivid, crimson, pink and yellow flower clusters like balls of yarn.

(Pkt., 10c) (⅛ oz., 30c) (¼ oz., 50c).

CENTAUREA CYANUS Mixed (Bachelor's Button). (HA-2 ft.)

The true old fashioned Bachelor's button of your grandmother's garden. (Pkt., 5c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 60c).

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS Mixed (Sweet Sultan). (HA-2½ ft.)

The flowers are large, sweet scented and borne in great abundance on long, graceful stems; valuable for cutting.

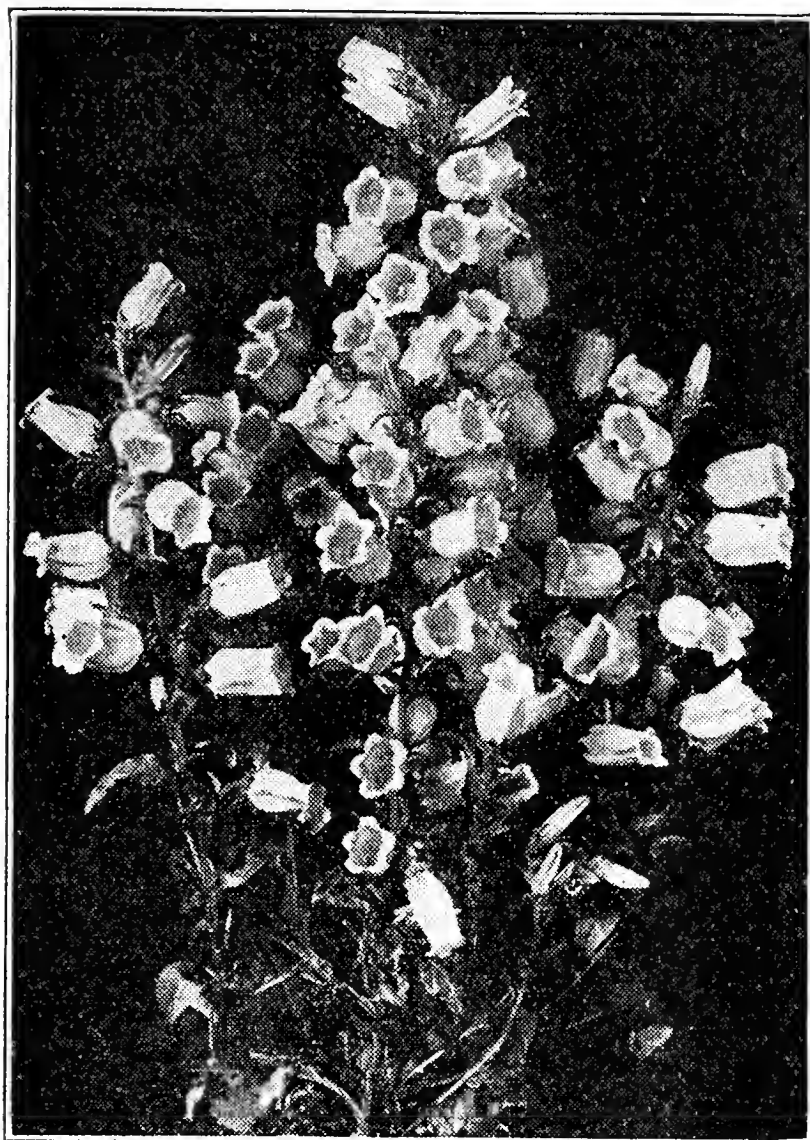
(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 60c).

Flower Seeds

Grow larger flower beds. We have made the prices attractive on larger quantities of seed.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Coronarium Double Mixed. (HA-2 ft.)

Double flowered variety, many bright colors.
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c).



Annual Canterbury Bells, Liberty Bell.

ANNUAL CANTERBURY BELLS,— (Campanula) Liberty Bell. (HA-2 ft.)

An annual sort that has proven to be one of the most popular novelties. Bell-like flowers are intense violet blue in color. Flowers in less than six months from time planted, continuous blooming until frost. Plants have some 6 to 8 spikes of flowers. 1934 Winner of Award of Merit "All America" Selections.

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c).

CANTERBURY BELLS, BIENNIAL, Medium Mixed. (HB-2 ft.) The branching plants are heavily laden with large bell-like flowers. Colors white, various shades of blue and some pink.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c).

CANARY BIRD FLOWER. (HA-6 ft.)

A climber that bears unique, delicately cut, bird-like flowers. Blooms pure yellow and fringed. Allow to climb on a trellis in a sunny place. (Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c) (oz., 50c).

CANDYTUFT, Giant Hyacinth, White. (HA-1 ft.)

The finest white candytuft. Immense pure white spikes resembling well formed hyacinths.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c).

Umbellata Mixed—A handsome compact flowering border plant desirable for massing in beds and for cutting.

(Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c).

CLARKIA, Finest Double Mixed. (HA-2 ft.)

Clarkia is one of the easiest grown annuals developing to perfection in a cool climate. Plants grow quickly and are in full bloom from 5 to 6 weeks after sowing. A fine garden flower and excellent for cutting.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c).

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

One of the finest hardy climbers. Fragrant white flowers.

(Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c).

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia), Mixed. (HP-2½ ft.)

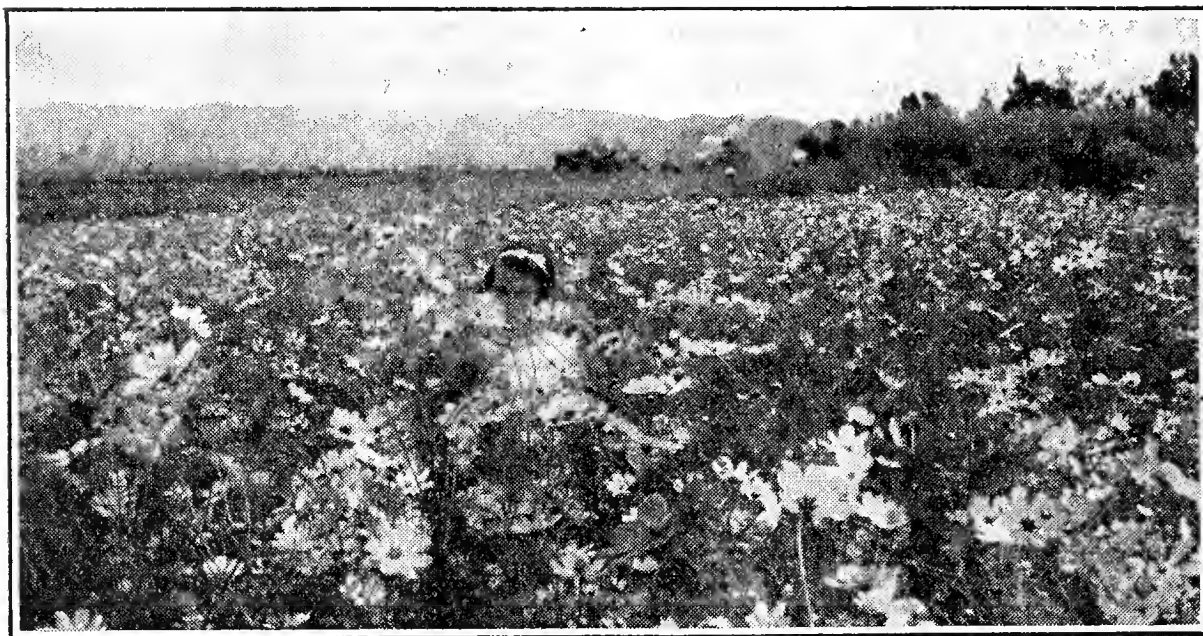
Plants look frail but are strong and hardy and will thrive in most situations, preferring partial shade and considerable moisture.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c).

FROM ABILENE, KANS. I took first prize and sweepstakes on my Zinnias I took to the Central Kansas fair. The seeds were from you, and I recommended your seeds to everyone I talked to at the fair.

Flower Seeds

Filling Stations and Auto Camps will attract trade by planting as large a flower bed as possible.



Sensation Early Flowering Mixed Cosmos. The girl is Barbara Burrell, and Mesa Verde may be seen in the distance.

COSMOS, Sensation Early Flowering, Finest Mixed. (HA-4 ft.)

"All America" Winner. Mammoth flowers four to five inches across with widely fluted florets. Flowers about ten weeks from seed. Plants strong, vigorous growing and so free with their favors that they should not be spared from any garden.

(Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 40c).

COSMOS-KLONDYKE ORANGE FLARE. (HA-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.)

A distinctive and striking golden orange flower. Fine for cutting. Plants bushy and make a fine background for the flower garden. Seeds germinate when the ground becomes warm. Gold Medal Winner 1935, "All America" Selections.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c).

CYPRESS VINE. Finest Mixed (Ipomea Quamoclit). (HA-8 ft.)

A rapidly growing climber with fern-like foliage and graceful star shaped flowers.

(Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c).

SWAN RIVER DAISY (Brachycome). (HA-10 in.)

Dwarf plants with lacy foliage covered with daisy like bloom. Blooms nearly all summer. Fine for edging, rock gardens or pots. Start seed early indoors.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c).

DIANTHUS, Double Mixed (Pinks). (HA-12 in.)

Few flowers can equal this in beauty and profusion of blooms. Gay blossoms on strong stems come in a variety of colors, their stripes and markings making them especially attractive. Easy to grow and suitable for cutting.

(Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c).

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, California Poppy. (HA-12 in.)

State flower of California. When planted in beds it is a brilliant mass of blooms all summer. Plants grow in tufts and the blue green foliage is very lacy, flowers a rich golden yellow.

(Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c) (oz., 60c).

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, Sunset Mixture.

A mixture of all colors known to California Poppies.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 70c).

GAILLARDIA, Double Best Mixed (Blanket Flower). (HA-2 ft.)

The large double flowers are made up of numerous tubular or quilled petals. Very attractive. (Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c).

GERANIUM Zonale Mixed. (TP-2 ft.)

An excellent mixture of the largest and finest varieties. Geraniums are interesting plants to raise from seed as there is always a chance of securing something new and desirable. In fact propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties. Geraniums bloom better in small pots with the soil kept not too moist. (Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c).

Flower Seeds

We are one of the world's largest growers of Zinnia seed.

GODETIA (Satin Flower) Half Dwarf Mixed. (HA-1 ft.)

Attractive bush plants with masses of large colorful flowers. Blooms during the summer and fall; suited for beds, border and cutting. Thrives best in cool, moist and half shady situation.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c).

GILIA (Leptosiphon). (HA-1 ft.)

These charming little plants are exceptionally well suited to planting in rock gardens. Fine feathery foliage and globular heads of bloom about 1 in. across.

Bunch of Lilac. Lavender blue.

White Swan. Snowy white.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c).

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath). (HA-2 ft.)

Elegant star shaped white flowers charming for massing with bouquets.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 30c).

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA, Double White. (HP-3 ft.)

Superior to the older hardy sorts, producing tiny double rose shaped flowers. Gives a mist like appearance in bouquets. Still unfixed but has a good portion of doubles.

(Pkt., 25c) ($\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 50c).

HOLLYHOCK, Chaters Best Mixed. (HP-5 ft.)

This tall stately flower should be used as a background for other flowers in your garden. Try planting a row along the back fence. Our mixture contains a beautiful range of colors.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c).

LARKSPUR, Double Tall Stock Flowered. (HA-3 ft.)

The long slender spikes are very graceful and beautiful either as a border or a cut flower; thrive in almost any soil but a sunny situation suits them best. They are adorned with finely cut, feathery foliage of soft green which sets off to advantage the handsome long floral spikes of double blooms. Colors range from pure white to soft shades of lavender and pink.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 45c).



Barbara Burrell with an armful of Marigolds.

MARIGOLD, African Tall (Improved Type), Orange Prince. (HA-3 ft.)

Large, very double, beautiful orange.

MARIGOLD, Lemon Queen.

Flowers lemon yellow, large double and attractive.

MARIGOLD, Mixed.

See illustration.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 60c).

MARIGOLD, Dwarf Royal Scot Alldouble. (HA-10 in.)

This new improved sort should replace all dwarf type French Marigold. Special mention winner 1937 "All America" Selections. Growth dwarf and bushy. Plants uniform shape and height. Flowers rich mahogany and gold in uniform stripes. All double.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c).

MARIGOLD, Guinea Gold. (HA-2 ft.) "All America" Winner. Carnation like petals and brilliant golden color make this outstanding among the Marigolds. Free blooming with practically all double flowers and almost free of pungent odor.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00).

MARIGOLD, Collarette (Crown of Gold). (HA-2½ ft.) "All America"

Winner. The delightfully sweet scented flowers are borne on long stems. The foliage is odorless. The crown or top part of the flower resembles a chrysanthemum and is made up of long, incurved, disc petals. The crown and collar of big, broad petals which surround it are a bright pleasing shade of clear golden orange. Flowers 2½ inches across. Early and profusely blooming.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00).

Flower Seeds

Be one of the first to grow the new De-Lovely Morning Glory.

MARVEL OF PERU (Four o'Clock), Mixed. (HA-2 ft.)

An old-fashioned favorite. It is one of the easiest grown. Plants are bushy and covered all summer with showy very fragrant blooms.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c).



MORNING GLORY, Colorado Heavenly Blue. (HA-10 ft.)

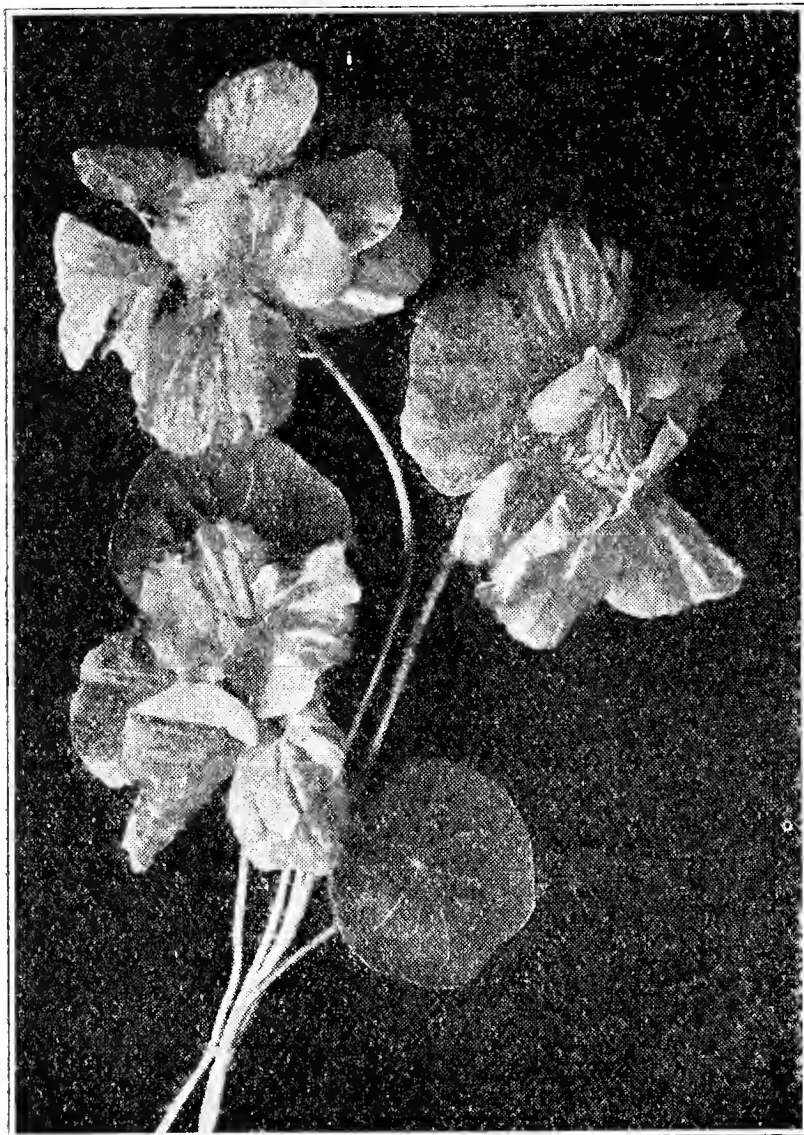
Flowers measure from 3½ to 4 inches across. In color they are very dark sky blue with white throat. They are profuse bloomers and during the long season the vines are a mass of beautiful blooms. Plants may be transplanted when young.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00).

MORNING GLORY, De-Lovely—(New). (HA-10 ft.) Giant, deep scarlet, white rimmed flowers measuring as much as 3½ inches across. Resembles Scarlet O'Hara in color, but we think it more beautiful because of the contrasting white rim. Be one of the first American Gardeners to produce this exquisite new Morning Glory. (Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 40c) (oz., \$1.20).

NASTURTIUM, Semi Double Gleam. (HHA 15 in. tall or 3 ft. trailing.) The Gleam Nasturtiums are semi-double and sweet scented. The fragrant blooms are carried on long stems well above

the leaves; they make excellent cut flowers. The plant forms a vigorous large bush and throws out runners averaging 18 inches. When in full bloom, the entire plant including the runners are a blaze of color.



GOLDEN GLEAM, Golden Yellow.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c)
(¼ lb., 50c).

SCARLET GLEAM, Fiery Scarlet.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 30c)
(¼ lb., 70c).

GLORIOUS GLEAM, Hybrid's Mixed.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c)
(¼ lb., 50c).

NASTURTIUM, Dwarf Mixed.

(HHA-1 ft.)

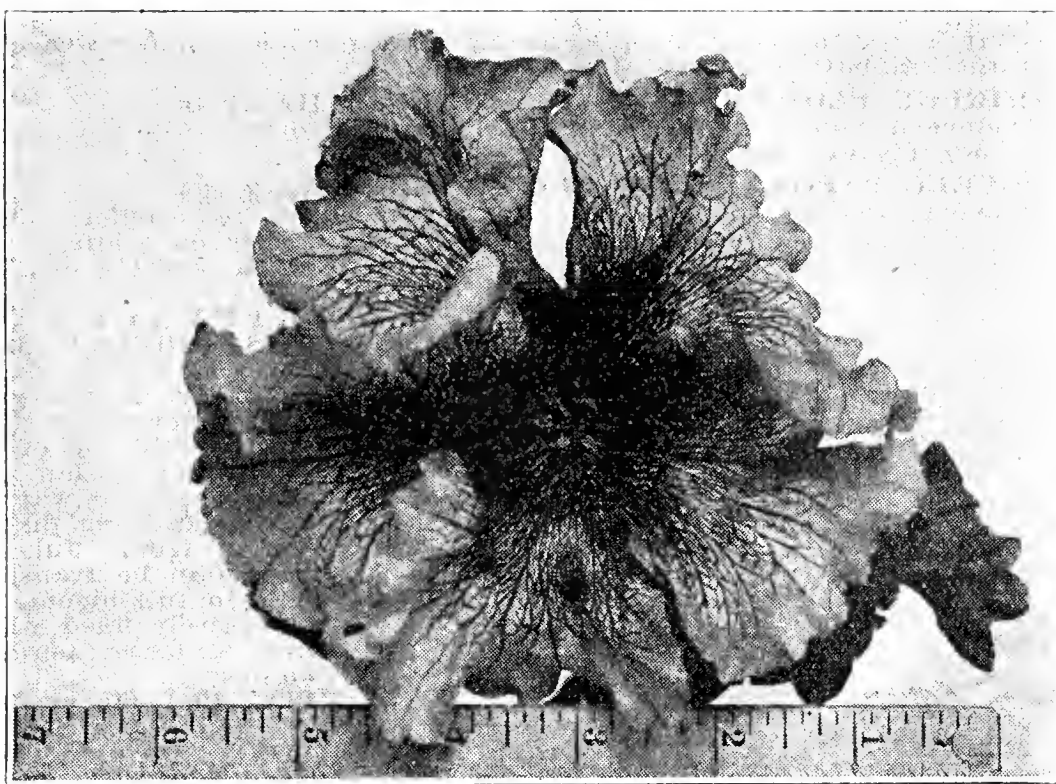
These low growing bushy kinds form symmetrical plants of uniform appearance well suited for edgings or borders.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c)
(¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.20).

Nasturtium Golden Gleam.

Flower Seeds

Grow larger flower beds. We have made prices on larger quantities attractive.



Petunia—Dwarf Giants of California Mixed.

NEMESIA, Dwarf Mixed, Splendid Colors. (HA-9 in.)

Makes pleasing masses of low growth for foreground, beds and edging. The orchid like flowers, which are often $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across, are varied in color, ranging from rose, yellow, orange and blue. Does not thrive in hot dry weather, and should be started early for transplanting.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 70c)

PANSY. (HA-8 in.)

To succeed with pansies only the best seed should be sown. Have the bed where it will not receive the full heat of the sun. The east or north side of the house is generally a good location. Seed sown in the house or hotbed between January and April or in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring will give flowers all summer and fall. For early spring blooms and for the largest and finest flowers sow between July and September and protect during the winter.

PANSY, Ne Plus Ultra.

An extra fine mixture of the richest colors and markings known in pansies. A remarkably improved strain producing giant flowers for a long blooming season.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{32}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 60c)

PETUNIA. (HA).

Petunias are among the most popular annuals because of their ease of cultivation and freedom of blooming. They will stand drought and will give a constant supply of flowers from June to October. Seed can be sown in the open ground in the spring or in a hotbed or cold frame to transplant later to beds or borders.

PETUNIA, Dwarf Giants of California Mixed.

These are of great beauty and luxuriance, including flanged and deep throated sorts in the endless variety of colors.

(Pkt., 20c) ($\frac{1}{128}$ oz., \$1.00).

HYBRIDA FINE MIXED. (2 ft.)

Fine bushy plants that are of great value for massing in beds. While the single flowers are not particularly large, their great number makes a gorgeous showing.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c).

PETUNIA, New Nana Compacta Mixed. (8 to 10 in.)

We strongly recommend this improved strain for use wherever Petunias are needed—in pots, window boxes, borders, beds and they are even suitable for rock gardens. Plants form a perfect ball effect. It is a well balanced mixture of colors representing deep rose, rose pink, pink, pale pink, crimson, white and striped effected in all of these colors.

(Pkt., 20c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c).

PETUNIA, Howard's Star, Improved. (HA-2 ft.)

Produces a profusion of crimson-maroon flowers with a distinct five pointed white star. A unique, and what we believe to be one of the most attractive of the more easily grown sorts.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c).

Flower Seeds

We are one of the world's largest growers of Zinnia Seed.

POPPY.

What a riot of color poppies bring to a garden; almost every shade of the rainbow is represented.

SHIRLEY FLOWERED SINGLE MIXED. (HA-18 in.).

Produce a new set of fresh gaily colored blooms every morning. (Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 40c).

DOUBLE PAEONY FLOWERED MIXED. (HA-3 ft.).

Showing double globular flowers almost equal to peonies. A good variety of colors. (Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c).



Snapdragon (Antirrhinum).

SNAPDRAGON, Half Dwarf Mixed. (2 ft.)

Plants require no support.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c).

SNAPDRAGON, Rust Proof University of California Mixture. (2½ ft.)

Awarded Certificate of Honor 1935 "All America" Winner. This new sort will thrive where it is impossible to grow the regular Snapdragon because of rust. Contains a wonderful range of popular colors in a most excellent mixture.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c).

STOCK, Beauty of Nice. (HA-16 in.)

Sweet fragrance, combined with vivid tones and soft shades of color, make this flower well suited to every taste. Our seed will produce a large proportion of doubles.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 70c)

PORTULACCA (ROSE MOSS) DOUBLE MIXED. (HA-6 in.).

Will thrive in a dry sunny spot, where most other plants would die of thirst. Sow in the garden as soon as it becomes warm and enjoy a dazzling display of beauty from July until frost. Can be transplanted while in full bloom. While not entirely fixed will produce a large percent of doubles.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c).

PHLOX, Drummondii Mixed. (HA-12 in.)

For variety and combination of bright, fresh colors Phlox are unequalled. They flower freely during the entire summer. You will be pleased with them in your garden border and for edgings and massings nothing can surpass them.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c).

SNAPDRAGON, (HA).

Come in a wide range of colors and are well suited to cutting or for show in the garden. Spikes are borne well above the dark foliage and each flower is amazingly like a dragon's head, with mouth that opens and closes.

SNAPDRAGON, Giant Mixed. (3 ft.)

Because of their height they require staking and should be used as the background of a border.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c).

Be One of the First American Gardeners to Grow This New Giant Morning Glory.

Introducing to you

DE-LOVELY

It is nearly as large as Colorado Heavenly Blue (3½ inches across). The color is much like Scarlet O'Hara, but we think it even more beautiful because of the white rim around the outside of the flower. Balance of the flower a deep red. Listed page 102.



Sweet Peas, Early Flowering Mixed.

SWEET PEAS—SPENCER EARLY FLOWERING MIXED are valuable for greenhouse culture and for outdoor planting in the south. In cooler climates they bloom a week to ten days earlier than other varieties.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.50) prepaid.

SWEET PEAS—SPENCER LATE OR SUMMER FLOWERING MIXED.

This type is recommended for general outdoor growing except in the extreme south, where sweet peas flower during the winter and where the Early Flowering Type gives best results. Mixed colors.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00).

SWEET WILLIAM, Double Mixed. (HP-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.)

An attractive class of easily grown and most beautiful plants of extreme richness and diversity of colors. Deliciously sweet scented. For cut flowers they are not surpassed.

(Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c).

VERBENA, Mammoth Mixed. (HA-8 in.)

The low spreading growth forms a carpet of green foliage that makes a dense background for its brilliantly colored flowers.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c).

VERBENA, Nana Erecta Violet Boquet. (HA-8 in.)

Special Mention 1935 "All America" Winner.

This charming new Verbena blooms over a long season, and often has from 20 to 30 trusses of flowers blooming at the same time. Color when first open is deep violet tinged with garnet changing to a deep violet as the flower gets older. The eye is cream, making a rich color combination. Diameter of flower head is two and a half to three inches and the individual florets are three-fourths inch in diameter.

(Pkt., 25c) ($\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 60c).



Zinnia, California Giants Purity

TO GROW EXTRA LARGE ZINNIAS

Thin so the plants are twelve to fifteen inches apart in the row and place the rows three feet apart for the giant types and two feet apart for the small varieties. Plant the seed one-half

inch deep, twenty to twenty-five seeds to the foot of row.

Do not plant until all danger from frost is past and do not plant nearer any trees than the height of the tree. Never plant where they will be shaded. They do the best on very rich soil. Cultivate and water frequently. Dust the ground with finely ground sulphur when the plants are beginning to bud at the rate of one-half pound to the square rod to avoid mildew.

Zinnia

See Page 105 for information on how to grow extra large Zinnias.



Our Zinnia Seed Fields are Worth Coming Miles to See. This is Dahlia Flowered Mixed—largest of the Zinnias.

This beautiful new type of Zinnia is gaining great favor. Florists find them profitable. Home gardens are made attractive throughout the summer and the Zinnia enthusiast will find endless hours of enjoyment among these large, many colored flowers which rival the finest Dahlias.

NAMED SORTS OF DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS

BUTTERCUP—Deep Creamy Yellow.

CANARY BIRD—A delicate shade of primrose.

CRIMSON MONARCH—Bright Crimson, very large.

CROWN OF GOLD MIXED—Each petal is deeply overlaid with golden yellow at the base while carrying the individual color to the tip.

DREAM—Deep lavender purple. An excellent flower.

EXQUISITE—Light rose with deeper rose center.

GOLDEN DAWN—Golden yellow. A fine new selection.

GOLDEN STATE—Yellow in bud, turning to rich orange.

ILLUMINATION—A deep rose, soft color.

LUMINOSA—Attractive bright rose tinged with salmon.

METEOR—A rich glowing deep red. The darkest red shade.

OLD ROSE—A very fine flower, of beautiful rose shades.

OLD GOLD—Deep and lighter shades of old gold.

ORIOLE—Immense flowers of orange and gold.

PASTEL SHADES MIXED—Something new and different; the finest Zinnia yet developed for cutting.

POLAR BEAR—A beautiful pure white flower.

PURPLE PRINCE—A fine deep purple. Large, well formed blooms.

SCARLET FLAME—Large, beautiful bright scarlet.

YOUTH—A very pleasing soft rose pink.

SPECIAL DAHLIA FLOWERED MIXED—This contains all the above colors and many more in a well balanced mixture.

Any of the above Dahlia Flowered Zinnias—

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50).



Zinnia California Giants



The California Giant type of Zinnia is winning a very prominent place with florists and with those who take great interest in the growing of a fine home flower garden.

The enormous double flowers are borne on long stems. As compared with the Dahlia Flowered Zinnia, the petals are longer, more soft and wavy instead of being cupped. The Dahlia Flowered is very deep from top to bottom while the California Giant is somewhat flattened. When well grown, the average flower is from 5 to 6 inches across, with many growing to 7 inches under favorable conditions. Centers very small and most of the colors carrying a beautiful two-tone effect,

shading to a darker color at the center of the flower.

Brightness
Orange King
Lemon Queen
Cerise Queen
Purity, Pure White

Scarlet King
Isabellina, delicate
golden cream
Violet Queen
Rose Queen

Enchantress
Salmon King
Daffodil
California Giant Mixed
Pink Profusion

Any of the above straight colors or mixed.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50).

Zinnia Lilliput

(Pompon or Baby Zinnias)

These very double flowers are about one inch in diameter, beautifully formed and are excellent for cutting as the stems are 8 to 10 inches long. They start blooming early and last all summer. Very effective for borders.

ROSEBUD
LILAC GEM
FLESH
WHITE GEM
CANARY GEM
SCARLET GEM
ORANGE GEM
SALMON ROSE
MIXED
VALENCIA

Any color or mixed.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c)
 (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50).



Zinnia

See Page 105 for information on how to grow extra large Zinnias.



Zinnia, Fantasy and Baby's Breath
(Gypsophila).

FANTASY ZINNIA—2½ ft.

You will like this new chrysanthemum flowered type with its large shaggy bloom and curled and twisted petals. Something new and entirely different in zinnia. A winner in the "All America" Trials. Fantasy lend themselves gracefully to flower arrangements. Color range includes oranges, yellows, pastel pinks and cream with enough white for a background to show off the other colors. (Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 85c)

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD—1 ft.

The dainty compact plants are covered the entire season with double, intense scarlet flowers not over an inch across; very effective as a border plant. (Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 85c)

ZEBRA—2 ft.

Unique because of its striped and variegated double flowers. (Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 85c)

GIANT PICOTEE—3 ft. Large double flowers of many colors and shades. Petal edges are notched and tipped with darker shades. (Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 85c)

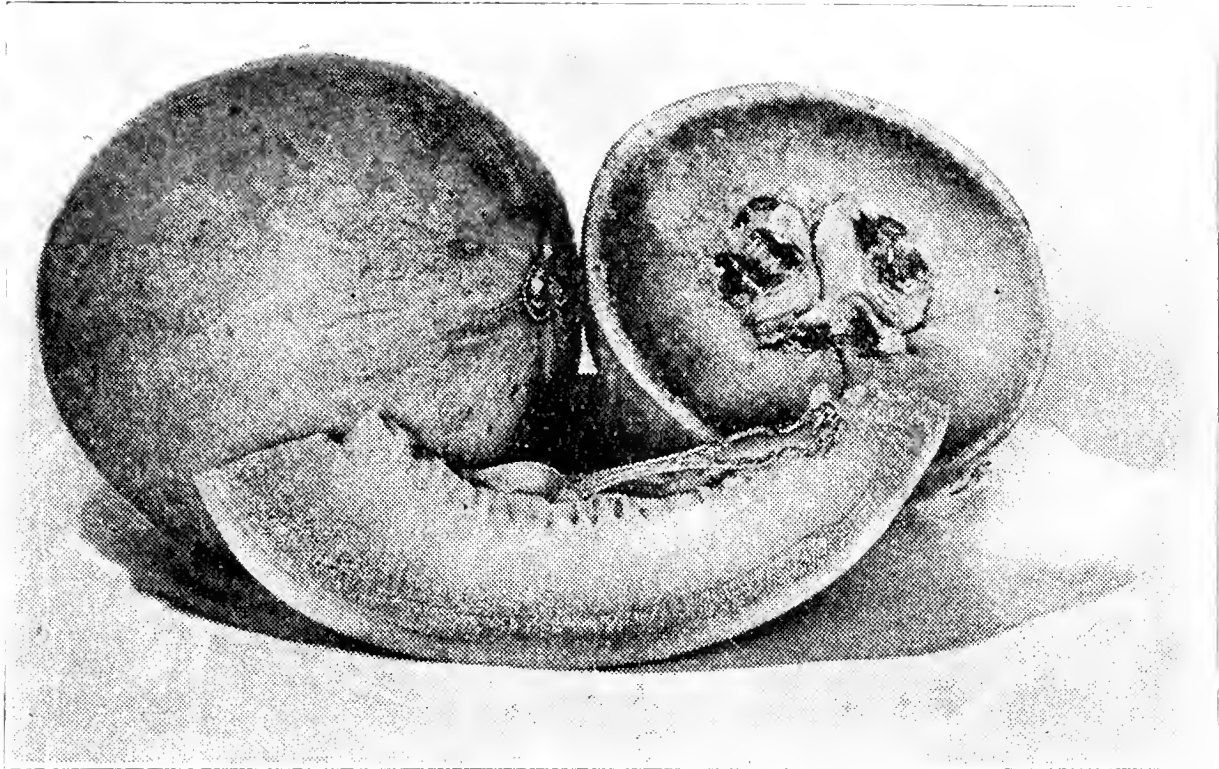
BLACK KNIGHT—2½ ft. Medium sized quite double flowers, and so deep a shade of red that they appear to be almost velvety black. (Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 85c)



PICOTEE DELIGHT—2 ft.

The medium sized ball like flowers have much the appearance of a peony. The petals are ruffled and curled with serrated edges. Color bright salmon with petals distinctly tipped with a darker shade. (Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 85c)

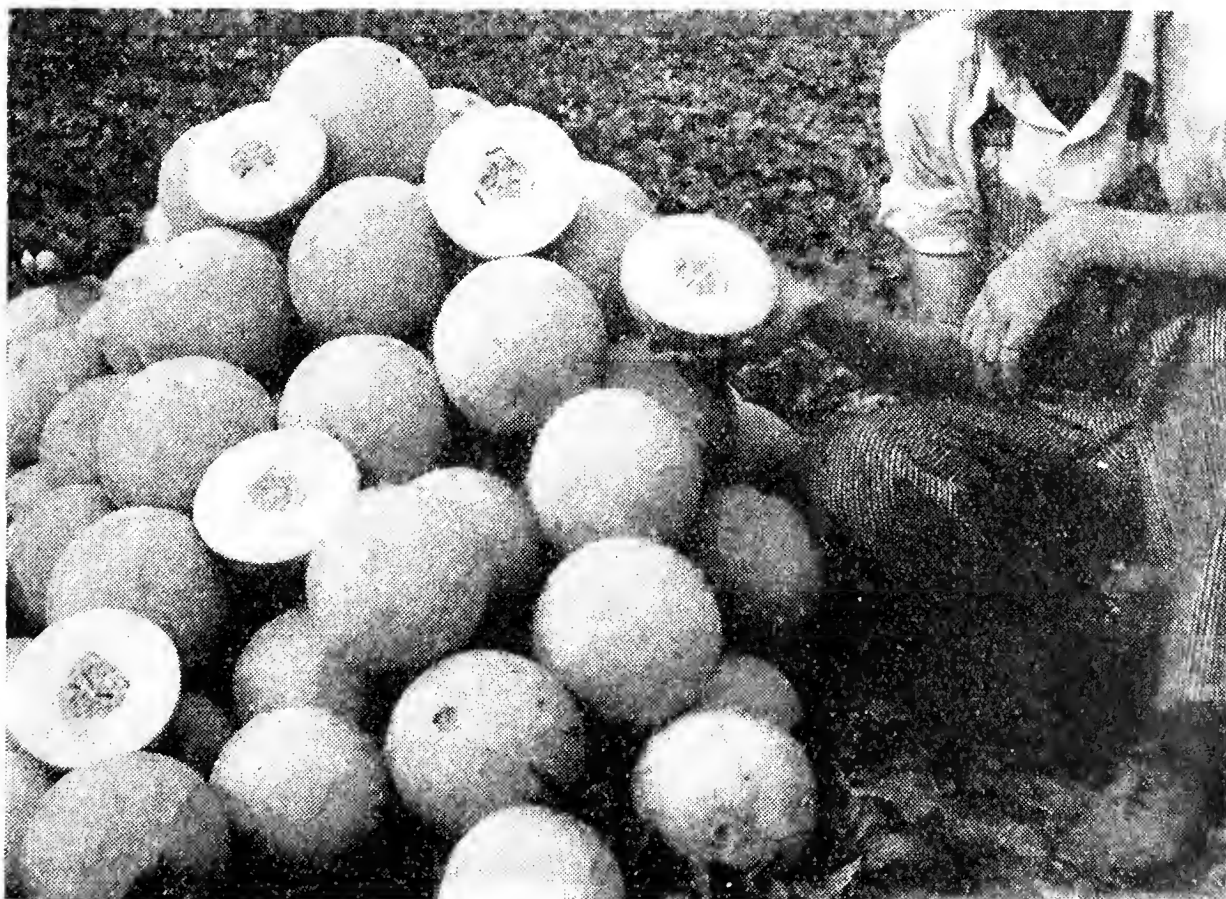
Zinnia,
Picotee
Delight



Varieties of Cantaloupe may come and go, but the Green Fleshed Honey Dew after 22 years still retains, yes is even increasing its popularity. Over 5,000 cars were shipped the past season. Honey Dew listed on page 48.



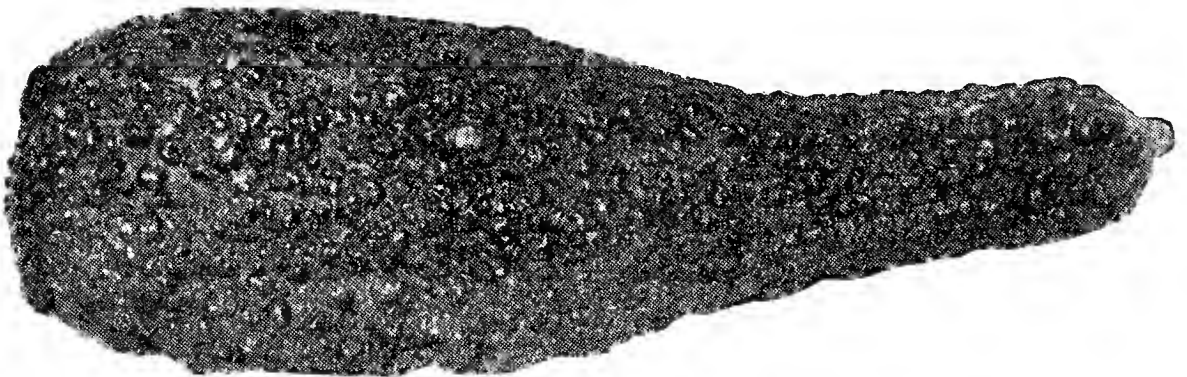
Tremendous yields are possible with Sweet Spanish Onions. This is the Riverside Strain which you will find listed on page 59.



Globe of Gold is the latest and best of the White Melons. Listed on page 47.



The Deltus is outstanding because of its very dark green color and mildness of flavor. This illustration is from a photograph of Deltus Cucumber taken rather late in the season. Most of the fruits had matured, yet retained their attractive dark green color. Listed on page 25.



We have a very good stock of Giant Summer Straightneck Squash. Listed on page 75.



Another special item with us is Tomato seed. Burrell's Special Gulf State Market is one of the most popular purplish pink fruited varieties in several of the southern shipping sections. Listed on page 81.



From a photograph taken on one of our Cortez, Colorado seed farms. Jimmie Burrell in a field of Asters. Note the alternating strips of onions and flowers to produce the desired separation of varieties.



Dahlia Flowered Zinnia seed field near Rocky Ford. We are one of the world's largest producers of Zinnia seed. Zinnias are listed on pages 106, 107, 108.

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| Celery | 20 and 21 | Radish | 71 and 72 |
| Citron | 55 | Salsify | 73 |
| Corn, Sweet | 30 to 32 | Spinach | 73 and 74 |
| Corn, Pop | 33 | Squash | 74 to 77 |
| Cucumber | 22 to 29 | Swiss Chard | 11 |
| Dusting Machines | 90 | Tomato | 78 to 85 |
| Dill | 29 | Turnip | 86 |
| Egg Plant | 33 | White Melons | 46 to 48 |
| Flower Seeds | 95 to 107 | Winter Melons | 48 |
| Herbs | 87 | Watermelon | 49 to 54 |
| Hotkaps | 87 | | |

PLEASE FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. By doing this, mistakes and misunderstandings will be very largely avoided. We ship more than 90 per cent of the orders the day received, however, if your order is delayed, please let us hear from you promptly.

Seeds cannot be manufactured; they must be grown and for this reason we are not bound by any definite time or quantity by the prices quoted in this catalog and they are subject to change without notice. We recommend that you order as early as possible.

SALES TAX.—Do not add sales tax if you live outside of Colorado. Those living in Colorado should add 2 per cent to their order. If you are a market gardener and wish to save sales tax, please ask for blanks to be filled in and sworn to before a notary. This applies only to market growers and not to those growing for home use.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH WITH ORDER.—Send Postoffice or Express Money Order or Bank Draft. Cash should be well wrapped and sent by Registered Letter. Small amounts may be sent in postage stamps.

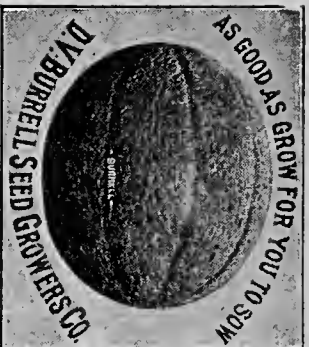
HOW TO ORDER.—Always write your name, postoffice, state and express office plainly, and, if possible use the order sheet. Always carry out the price of each item.

Make all orders or checks payable to D. V. BURRELL SEED GROWERS CO. Because of banks charging collection on some checks we would prefer to have money orders on amounts under \$2.00. If not convenient, however, send the check.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.—We guarantee safe arrival of all seeds sent by Mail or Express, but request all to have their addresses plainly written. If the seeds are not received in a reasonable time, send an exact copy of the order and state kind of remittance and same will be given immediate attention.

HOW TO SHIP.—Always state how to ship heavy seeds, if to go by Freight or Express.

GUARANTEE.—It is impractical to guarantee seeds, as under improper care the best of seeds will fail. Some may be sown too shallow or too deep, in too dry ground or too wet. Some hardy seeds will stand cool weather and grow when soil is too cold for others and will cause them to decay. Insects above or below the surface may attack and destroy them. D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co. gives no warranty, either expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and will not in any way be responsible for the crop. When purity and germination are given, they indicate recent tests but are not guaranteed.



ORDER BLANK

WRITE YOUR ADDRESS PLAINLY AND IN FULL in the blanks below, and use another sheet for other matters you wish to write about. This enables us to FILL ORDERS RAPIDLY and correctly, and your inquiries will not be so apt to be overlooked. For full instructions about ordering, etc., see directions page 112 of catalog.

D. V. BURRELL SEED GROWERS CO., Rocky Ford, Colo.

Gentlemen: In accordance with terms of your Descriptive Catalog, please forward to:

Check how goods please forward to:
are to be sent:

Date_____19____

Parcel Post ☐ ☐ Name (First Name) (Middle Initial) (Last Name)

Express ☐ **Postoffice** _____
Rural **Box**

Freight ☐ **Street**

Please give both your Route Number and Box Number if on a Rural Route

Street Address _____

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|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS COLUMN | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| QUANTITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAME | | | | | | | | | | |
| VARIETY | | | | | | | | | | |
| PRICE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dollars | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cents | | | | | | | | | | |
| PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS COLUMN | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |

Please Write Your Name and Address Here

From.....

P. O.

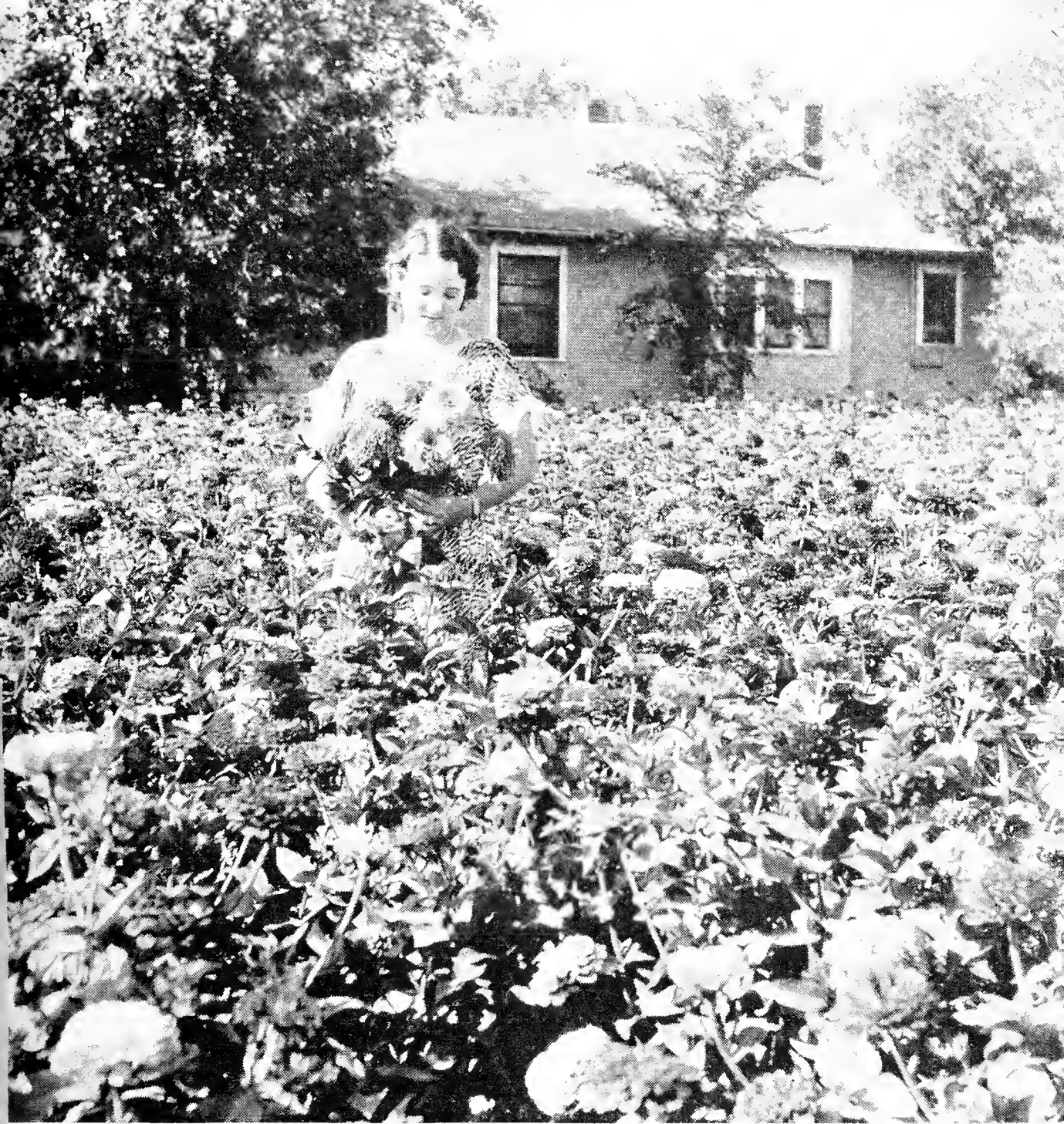
State.....

PUT
POSTAGE
STAMP
HERE

D.V. Surrrell Seed Growers Co.
ROCKY FORD SEED HOUSE

ROCKY FORD, COLO.

**"AS GOOD AS GROW
FOR YOU TO SOW"**



The Homes You Remember Are In a Garden Setting

THE two weeks vacation has become a great American Institution. No year seems complete unless we have taken the old bus and visited some part of America that offers change of scenery or conditions different from those with which we are familiar in our every day life. The man from the country visits the city; the man from the city visits the country.

We in the mountain states enjoy the seashore and huge trees of the west, the woods, lakes and streams of the east. When winter rolls around, who of us left behind does not wish that he had flown south with the birds?

On these trips hundred upon hundreds of homes come into view and fade in the distance; large and small houses, cottages and castles. As they grow in numbers, only a few are remembered. Try and recall those most outstanding in your memory, and I will venture to say that most of these had more than the usual amount of flowers planted in their gardens.

Our trip the past summer was through seven states and to me, the outstanding home of them all was a small two room log cabin high up in the mountains and with the most wonderful front yard anyone could imagine. There was no lawn, because there was no room for it. Evening was approaching and we wished to make a larger town farther on, but the riot of color surrounding this home caused us to slacken speed, turn around, and spend an enjoyable half hour looking at the tastefully arranged garden of many annual flowers ranging from Antirrhinum and Asters through to Verbena and Zinnias. There was happiness in this home that money alone could not buy.

If you wish a new interest in life, try growing a good large flower garden.

D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co., Rocky Ford, Colo.



From a Color Photograph—Fruits Grown in Our Seed Fields

"As Good As Grow For You to Sow"

One of Burrell's Zinnia Seed Fields

